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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1873. NO. 264.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CHOLERA.

Mt. Vernon, Indiana, Depopulated—The Disease Said to be Abating.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 18.—*The Journal's* advices from Mt. Vernon, Indiana, report that the cholera is believed to be abating in that place. It has almost depopulated the town. All the people who could get away have left. The banks and business houses are closed and the town seems without population. Rosin, pine, tar and coal have been burned in the streets, and in every house disinfectants have been placed. People who cannot leave are removing to healthier parts of the city. Families are living in warehouses, stores, &c. Every person in the place has had cholera symptoms and of some large families only two members are left. There seems to be no apparent reason for the ravages of the epidemic, as the city is a clean one, and on one of the highest points between Evansville and Cairo.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Three deaths from cholera were reported at the Health office to-day.

COLUMBUS, July 18.—Two convicts died from cholera at the Penitentiary to-day, William Spall, a lifeman from Darke county, and Michael Dorner from Butler county. Thirteen have died since the commencement of the disease. The city is unusually healthy for this time of the year.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Six deaths from cholera are reported at the town of Carthage, in the forty eight hours ending to-day, all Hollanders, who recently arrived from Europe. Physicians say they have been using bad food. No other cases there.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—The Board of Health officially announces the total disappearance of the cholera in Memphis. No new cases or deaths for a week.

CRIMES.

Series of Robberies at Youngstown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 18, 1873.

A number of robberies have been committed in town during the last week, in all of which large sums of money have been taken. Three houses were entered last night by burglars, but nothing of consequence taken, except at Jacob Dieble's house. They effected an entrance through a window, went into his bed chamber and took out of his pockets one hundred dollars and a watch, and rumaged the house generally. The peculiar sensation felt this morning by the inmates they think they were drugged.

Burglar Surprised at His Work and Captured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 18, 1873.

A burglar attempted to enter the residence of John Zimmerman last night. As he was entering the window Mr. Zimmerman was aroused by the noise, sprang out of bed and, seizing a chair, struck the burglar over the head. The latter retreated with all speed, leaving his hat behind. Mr. Is pursued and notified an officer, who in a short time apprehended the hatless individual, who proved to be a well known rough character of this city named Bill Sittler. He is now in jail.

Forbable Homicide at Plymouth, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., July 18, 1873.

Last night about ten o'clock, Jacob Setchell, while in a state of intoxication, went into the house occupied by Pat Murphy, at the end of Michigan street bridge. During the altercation which ensued Murphy shot him, a charge of buckshot entering his abdomen, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound. Murpay was arrested and placed in jail.

Missing Horse and Buggy Recovered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 18, 1873.

The horse and buggy which were stolen on Tuesday during the celebration at Morganza, have been recovered. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a vagabondizing man named McWilliams, charged with the larceny of them.

A Confession of Guilt Extorted.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—A dispatch special to the *Sentinel* says that the two men who robbed Dickinson and companions and others at New London, were caught at Shawnee last night. A Vigilance Committee of sixty citizens took them from the Sheriff to the nearest tree, put a noose round their necks and hung them till they confessed where the goods and money were.

Wife Charged With Shooting Her Husband.

BOSTON, July 18.—William B. Lincoln, at the examination of his wife to-day on a charge of shooting him, testified she did not fire the shot, Notwithstanding she was held for trial in $1,500 bail.

Coroner's Inquest—The Murder Escapes.

SOUTH BEND, IND., July 18.—The Coroner's jury have held their inquest for three days over the murder of the Dane, Chris Christian, and their verdict charges the crime upon John Duffey, who jumped the city on Wednesday, and is now probably safe in another State. The State of Indiana makes no provision for expenses of such criminals, so that he will not likely be apprehended.

Reduction of Bail Refused.

BOSTON, July 18.—A reduction of bail in the case of Spence Pettis was denied in the Massachusetts Supreme Court this morning. Pettis lies in jail in default of $20,000, being an accessory before the fact to the altering of forged notes on the Tutrel National bank, of Boston.

Attacked by a Band of Disguised Men.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—A band of disguised men visited the house of Daniel Galbreath, a worthy farmer of McCracken county, Ky., a few nights since, and demanded admittance. Being refused they set fire to the house and forced Mr. Galbreath and his brother, L. M. Galbreath, outside, when the outlaws fired upon them, severely wounding L. M. Galbreath. Daniel Galbreath fired at the party, and it is thought killed one man. No reason is assigned for the attack.

A Negro Murders His Adopted Son.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—A negro named Stephen Hood was arrested yesterday for the murder of his adopted son, a negro boy about twelve years of age named Greenberry. The murder was committed yesterday morning between this city and Newburg. Hood took his nephew and adopted son out and told them he was going hunting. After getting into the woods he sent his nephew to get some liquor. The boy was unable to find a saloon and returned to where he was left alone. He asked where his cousin was and was told he was lost. The boy reported this to Mrs. Hood, who informed an officer. A search was instituted and Greenberry was last seen they found his body buried about a foot under ground. The mark of violence on the body is a dent on the right temple as if made by a club.

Suicide of an Eminent Physician.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—A *Gazette* special says that Dr. Thomas Dudley, first assistant of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, Ky., committed suicide this afternoon by taking thirty grains of morphine. He was about forty years old, and had been connected with the institution nearly twenty-three years. He has been a valuable officer. During the past year or two he has had some evidences of insanity, owing, it is supposed, to his intimate relations with the insane and intense application to his duties.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1873.

POLICE BRIGADE.

The Police Commissioners having recommended the formation of a brigade of five hundred police, armed and drilled as a military force, to be called out in cases of emergency in aid of the civil powers, Commissioner Duryea has certified to Mayor Havemeyer that eight hundred breech-loading rifles, one hundred and fifty infantry sabres and other police equipments are necessary to enable the police more effectually to protect public and private property of the city, and that Mr. Acton has been appointed by Governor Dix for these arms and stores. This military police is intended to preclude the necessity of calling out the militia in cases of disturbances too serious for the strength of the ordinary police force.

NEWS NOTES.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Paul Dahlgren, son of the late Admiral, recently appointed Consul General at Rome sails to-morrow in the steamer Abyssinia.

United States District Attorney Bliss denies that any suit has been instituted against Messrs. Platt & Boyd as reported.

Special agent Jayne says the suit against Daden, Freres & Co. is for $102,000.

Judge Blatchford has decided that informers in Internal Revenue cases have not had, since the first of last August, any right to any portion of the proceeds of seizure in cases on which they have given information.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that Dr. Pepper, found dead in Fifteenth street, died from a fracture of the skull at the hands of an unknown person.

University Race—Referee's Decision.

SPRINGFIELD, July 18.—The official decision of the referee gives the following as the positions of the leading boats in the University race yesterday: Yale first, Wesleyans second, Harvards third. The order of the arrivals of other boats will be declared hereafter. Williams, however, is decided last in the race. The champion shell was awarded by a bisnuer to the Harvard, have been given to the Yale crew.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, July 18.—The city was in a state of excitement all day over the result of the races at Springfield. Yale's victories are the subject of talk everywhere, and the display of flags and other signs of joy is very general. At 5 P. M. four members of the University crew, McCook, Meyer and Kennedy—arrived with the colors won in the race, and were escorted to the hotel by a large crowd. At eight o'clock a large company of the Alumni and students of the college waited upon the oarsmen, accompanied by music. The college bell was rung and a general jollification took place. A very large crowd gathered and the reception of the crew was most enthusiastic. In some remarks President Porter said that he hoped it was understood boating was not the main object of a college course, but man would distinguish himself that Yale quietly, without boasting, by hard work had won such glorious victories, and that in all the list of past defeats no explanation of unfairness or favor with opponents had ever been reflected upon Yale oarsmen.

Damage by Lightning in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The lightning to-day struck several buildings, doing considerable damage. In one case a lad was severely and two children slightly injured. A sand paper house connected with Bader & Adamson's glue factory was blown down.

Drought in New York Broken.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 18.—The drought in this section was broken last night and to-night by rain storms. They have, however, already done serious damage. The streams hereabouts have not been so dry in forty years.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cincinnati Board of Councilmen yesterday appointed a Committee of Reception and voted an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the entertainment of the members of the Philadelphia Councils on their visit here on July 28th.

Michael Buckley, sub contractor on the Backsport and Bangor Railroad in Maine, has absconded with funds entrusted to him by employees.

The St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company have decided on a plan of a new railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at South St. Louis, about two miles below the center of the city. The bridge will have two channel spans six hundred feet long, on the suspension principle, and two shore spans three hundred feet on the truss principle, the designs and modes of S. B. Davis, a well known engineer of New Haven, Conn. The bridge will also be arranged for vehicles and foot passengers, and will be commenced as soon as the government engineers have determined upon the site.

Reports say the wheat crop is the largest ever known in Kansas.

FIGHT IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

A Quarrel Ends in the Use of an Ax and Revolver.

[From the Osceola Reveille.]

At Glen Hope, this county, on last Saturday evening, a desperate fight occurred, in which a man named Edward Maryfield, was shot four times, the report of which we have received from an eye witness, and give it as it was rendered to us:

On last Sunday, two weeks ago, Mr. Maryfield, who is in the employ of Rush Fleck, Esq., in the logging business on Sandfield creek, drove into Glen Hope and tethered his horse in the stable of Mr. Charles B. Meins, who keeps the hotel at that place. Some time during the day the horse got loose by some means and as the straps belonging to the bridle, taken Mr. Maryfield, after recovering his horse, rode up to the hotel and charged Mr. Meins, or his boys, with having had something to do with it. High words ensued, but the quarrel being present, further trouble, for the time being, was checked. Mr. Maryfield then rode away, intimating that he would attend to the matter at some future time. Nothing more was known of the affair until last Saturday, the 12th inst., when, as Mr. Meins was wheeling a barrow load of ice up to the main street, he was hailed by Mrs. Maryfield, who approached him from the opposite side. As he came within hearing of him Mr. Meins lowered his barrow and took a seat on one of the handles. Mr. Maryfield asked him if he thought he was able to fight him. Mr. Meins, who had been acting a long time, replied insofar as he was not able to fight a boy. Mr. Maryfied then struck him on the cheek and caught and pulled him from the sidewalk. Mrs. Meins, seeing the disturbance, rushed to the spot and seized Maryfield, who turned and struck her. Meins then drew a revolver and shot Maryfield. Maryfield then turned upon Meins and threw him down and while in that position the wife took an ax which Meins's little boy was carrying, and which has been used in getting out the ice and struck Maryfield on the back with it two or three times, which had the effect of attracting him from her husband and again attacking her, and taking the ax from her, with which he again made at the husband, raised high in the air. The husband then fired twice, one of the shots taking effect in the side and the other in the wrist of Maryfied. This caused Maryfield to lower the ax and stop the dreadful work. Maryfield was shot through the cheek, through the wrist and in the shoulder during the rencontre, some say four times. A warrant was issued for Meins and wife, for assault with intent to kill, but was after wards withdrawn so far as the wife is concerned. Squire Hoover has heard the case, and sent Meins to Clearfield town, where he was recognized in the sum of hundred dollars bail. Dr. G. W. Caldwell dressed the wounds of Maryfield, who is being benefited very fast. Meins has sued out a warrant for Maryfield on the same charge, and it is said Meins will do the same.

STATE NEWS.

The Trustees of Washington College, at their meeting last week, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Hon. William McKennan.

The Perry *Advocate* says: On last Saturday evening a four year old son of Mr. Frank Rohrs, residing about two miles east of Bloomfield, in Center township, was burned to death. The mother of the child had made up the fire in the stove to get supper, and then started to the spring house for water. In her absence the child crawled into the stove, and in a short space from the house. She heard the children's voices, but thought they were playing. On her return she found the little sufferer all burned to a crisp, and in a dying condition. It died in a few minutes afterwards. It is thought the child had obtained some matches, and on igniting them set fire to its clothes, as the fire in the stove did not appear to have been disturbed by the children remaining at the house.

Those inevitable tor oises have turned up again, this time in Hereford, Berks county, each marked with the letter B (a cone dated 1820, the other 1826.

One murderer is confined in the Schuylkill county prison.

A Pottsville hen swallowed a fire cracker on the Fourth, and has not cackled since.

It is stated that Senator Sumner, as the guest of Col. John W. Forney, will soon visit the Lebanon valley.

The distributing reservoir of the Lebanon water supply turns out to be a failure.

Mrs. Mary Brooks, an aged lady of Pottsville, died on Tuesday from injuries received on the 4th inst.

The Lebanon *Courier* says: We have a pretty snake story: A party of Lebanon gentlemen passing Koch's on the mountain between Lebanon and Manheim, were somewhat startled to see some black snakes hanging about, of very huge proportions. Three were killed in that vicinity, last week, which measured respectively seven feet one inch, six feet three inches and five feet six inches. Centennial snakes, we believe, have yet to be called "The Centennial Hotel," which is to eclipse everything in that line in this country, and rival the "Grand Hotel" in Paris, is to be built in Philadelphia in time to accommodate the visitors to the Centennial celebration.

In Philadelphia, the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association have agreed to demand an increase of wages and shorter hours. On Saturday last a meeting of employers was held and a resolution was adopted declining to accede to the demand.

The Pittsville *Herald* says: Archie McLean and William Armstrong, the two young men who left Pittsville for Texas in a flat-boat, some time since, reached their destination safely. They write back that business is much duller there than in this city when they left.

A new cheese factory is to be built at Owen's Corner, Crawford county.

The Beaver Falls cotton works employ 600 hands and produce 20,000 yards per day.

The Johnstown *Voice* entered upon its second year on Thursday.

A cat in Bedford county caught eighty-five squirrels in one week.

Three hundred and seventeen carriages were counted at the funeral of George Heck, a resident of Cumberland county, who was interred on Sunday.

Frederick A. Shower, Jr., son of a prominent Philadelphian, showered greenbacks around him with a lavish hand. When he ran short, he forged his father's name, and by this means took in some $10,000 of pocket money from people in Chicago, New York and other cities. He was arrested on Wednesday, and a number of checks ready for disposal found on his person.

A married woman eloped from Columbia, Lancaster county, with a coachman, leaving husband and children behind. The disappointed husband, after pursuing them several days, returned home without them.

Tyrone feels safer, now that a new steam fire engine has been purchased and housed.

A little daughter of Robert Bernside, of Farmansgh township, Juniata county, while gathering chips in a woodhouse after dark, on Saturday evening last, was bitten on the thumb by a copperhead snake. Medical aid was immediately summoned and the little girl is now out of danger.

The Masons of Harrisburg will expend $125,000 in order to make their new hall superior to anything of the kind in the State outside of Philadelphia.

Crops in York county are reported unusually good.

Two additional market-houses are being built in Reading.

The next reform in Reading is to be a paid fire department.

A couple of Chester pugilists arranged for a prize fight, on Monday afternoon, but their programme being interfered with by the Chief of Police, they adjourned to a "gin mill," where they satisfied their appetites for "whisky straight."

The House of Correction at Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, will be completed in about three years' Work on the building is being rapidly pushed forward. There are 2,300 cells. Between 200 and 400 men are now employed on the buildings.

A correspondent of the Bethlehem *Times* proposes to incorporate the three Bethlehems and portions of Hanover and Salisbury township of Lehigh county into a city, making a total population of about 11,200.

The Norristown *Herald's* Philadelphia letter says: "The advent of the new four cent paper, so much bruited several months ago, will be hastened. It is now sure to come from some direction and will be Republican in tone. Do not be surprised should a certain Pennsylvania Railroad Co., who has lately come into possession of a large increase of fortune, take a leading hand in the backing of the stranger. If he does he will make up it will resemble strongly the New York *Tribune*."

The Bethlehem Iron Company have for some time been manufacturing iron ore from Africa. For some time it was considered worthless, but it proves to be a specular hematite and magnetic qualities mixed, and is mined at Enookeh, Algiers, and shipped from the export town of Bona. It is brought to Philadelphia, and from there to Bethlehem. So says the Allentown *Chronicle*.

Mr. Vina Vina, a native of Luzerne county? The Scranton papers have not reported a murder for several weeks.

The Williamsport *Bulletin* of the 17th says: Just as we go to press, intelligence reaches the city to the effect that while some boys were hunting berries in the woods, near the Poor House, this morning, they came across the lifeless body of a young man hanging by the neck to the limb of a tree, his feet some six or ten inches from the ground. A deep cut is across the abdomen, which would seem to indicate probable murder before hanging.

Iron ore in paying quantities has recently been found near Roseville, in Rutland township, Tioga county. A furnace to work it up is strongly talked about.

The Titusville *Courier* says: The number of attempted outrages on women and children by human brutes in the past few weeks in the oil regions is something remarkable for the annals of crime. Corry, Titusville, Oil City and Tidioute, have each furnished a case; but the record does not stop with these. Even here we have in the Forest *Republican* the account of another case, which occurred in Hickory township on the 4th. The victim of this attempt was a lady over fifty years of age, and her assailant a young man. A warrant in the hands of a constable for his arrest. Out of respect for the parents of the young scamp, the *Republican* suppresses his name, but sincerely hopes he may be speedily brought made to suffer the full penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

The new African Methodist Episcopal church at Oil City will be dedicated to-morrow.

Three oil tanks at Tidioute were struck by lightning on the 11th inst., and seven hundred barrels of oil destroyed.

Mayor Finch, associate editor of the Titusville *Herald*, was prostrated on Thursday by hemorrhage of the brain, but at last accounts was improving slowly.

Gerrit Smith on the Temperance Question.

Gerrit Smith, who has been a life-long advocate of temperance, has written a letter against the efforts of reformers to secure temperance legislation. He considers moral reform as the only true and successful sphere of civil government. He thinks temperance laws are continually failing because they ask too much. If they would proceed against the liquor traffic on the principle that it is dangerous to society, and that consequently the government, the business of which is to protect person and property, should regulate it, they would deserve and receive support. Saloons or dramshops are the hot beds of vice and crime, and as such the duty of the government, for the general good, to uproot them. All that temperance men need do is to insist that the Legislature proceed to the performance of its legitimate work in guarding the rights of the person and property of every citizen, which certain forms of the liquor traffic continually assail. This moderate doctrine was elucidated in these columns at full length some time ago.—*Rochester Democrat.*

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, in his lectures in New York last winter, alluded to what he called the imperfections of the human eye as an optical instrument, and quoted a German professor who said that if an optician should bring such an instrument to be structed, he would refuse to pay him for it. But Professor Clifford, of University College, London, said to be the rising mathematical genius of Europe, went beyond this in a recent lecture in London. He intimated that nature did not carry out her ideas with perfect logic in all cases, and that her system of operations would be improved if she were to take a board of expert modern mathematicians into her counsel, as referees and assistants. This is a startling idea; but the English radical philosophers are in the habit of shocking us with startling assertions.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Discouraging Sanitary Situation.

Erroneous Statement Corrected.

A Raid on Barking Dogs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1873.

No Sanitary Funds

Washington has not a pleasant prospect before it for immunity from disease during the dog days, unless some public spirited citizens put their hands in their pockets. At a meeting of the Board of Health to night the treasurer stated that the funds were entirely exhausted, and unless money was raised in some way the Board would be compelled to suspend operations. An appropriation of $25,000 has been made by the District Legislature, but it is not available till September.

An Erroneous Statement.

The Commissioner of the General Land office says the recent statement in the New York *Economist*, that no public lands are left after the donations of Congress, is entirely erroneous. The Commissioner says that there is abundance of fine lands open for settlement.

Dog Nuisance.

The success of Hon. Caleb Cushing in having his dog nuisance abated, has encouraged other citizens. Complaint was made in the Police Court to-day of another barking dog, and the owner ordered to pay a fine of two dollars per day until the dog is killed. To-morrow there will be a dozen complaints entered.

Personal.

Secretary Belknap leaves to-morrow for Cape May. With his departure there will be but two Cabinet Ministers left in the city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1873.

DI-TRESSING OCCURRENCE.

Yesterday the driver of a city horse car when about to cross First street, noticed a locomotive bearing down upon him. He immediately whipped up his horses and cleared the track, but one of his passengers, Mrs. Lincoln A. Beall, with a child in her arms, leaped from the car and fell and the child was run over and killed.

HORSE EXPERIENCE WITH A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Some Department watchmen were being exercised to-day in the use of a fire extinguisher, which they had strapped to their backs. One man failed to open the valve in the machine, which soon made one—ripping it from top to bottom—shocking the man considerably and breaking his shoulder blade. The man and machine were removed for repairs.

DECISIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General has decided that no particular form for presentation of a bona fide claim to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for refunding taxes illegally assessed, is necessary to prevent the statute of limitat on running against it; but that the presentation of a claim to the Collector of Internal Revenue is not a presentation to the Commissioner within the meaning of the statute.

The Attorney General has decided that the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no right to open for adjustment a claim for taxes illegally assessed, adjusted and settled by one of his predecessors, but that he is, in his opinion, such successor cred in judgment, there being no new evidence or facts in the case.

The "Lord" Gordon Affair at Fort Garry.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 18.—Telegraphic communication with Fort Garry, which had been interrupted by recent storms, is again open, and brings the report of the opening of proceedings in the Gordon case. The prisoners were each permitted to make statements in regard to their connection with the affair. Merriam said he had nothing whatever to do with Gordon's abduction. Attorney General Clark invited him, at Scratching river, to go to Winnipeg and give evidence. On arriving at Clark's office, he was arrested, and the warrant read to him without receipt. Twenty-six thousand dollars were thus taken from himself. Fletcher's statement agreed with Merriman's; he denied having anything to do with Gordon's arrest. Captain Hoy said he was requested to go to Fort Garry and arrest Gordon by Mayor Brackett. Rowers and others were present. They gave the usual form of warrant for arrest, and assured him the authority was ample. At Fort Garry he showed Fletcher, Bentle and Barsanti his letters. Learned that Gordon was at McKay's; procured a team and went there. Gordon tried to get away and called assistance, and a man came at us with a club. Keegan drew his revolver and told the man to stand back. He feared a rescue and had no time to explain, but only used necessary violence in the arrest. Fletcher was not there, and did not give orders; he was not under his direction at any time. Keegan's statement coincided with Hay's.

These statements closed the examination. The arguments may follow to-morrow, when Hon. E. M. Wilson will probably be heard. He claims the common law right of a bail to take and surrender up the principal. The prisoners will rest on Hay's report in regard to the motion of the Attorney General for an attachment upon United States Consul Taylor for alleged contempt of court. Although counsel oppose at each session, the Judge has not intimated a desire in the matter to attach. It is generally thought that the Attorney General intended the whole thing for buncombe, but he especially stated that he had requested the Governor of Manitoba to apply to the Washington authorities for Taylor's removal. It seems evident that Clark blundered in his mount to the Consul on Saturday when the card was published.

The twelfth of July was celebrated by the Orangemen in a grove five miles west of Fort Garry. Gordon was in the band, decorated with sashes, which he is not entitled to wear, and Mr. Carrish, one of his pharisaic of lawyers, made a violent speech, denouncing not only the prisoners but all Americans, and openly proclaimed that consul Taylor would be arrested on Monday morning.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—The *Tribune* of to-morrow morning will contain the following, dated Ft. Garry, July 18: The arguments in the Gordon case were accepted and to-day Mr. Wilson was not permitted to appear in favor of the disappointed, of all far minded men. The authorities as to the common law rights of a bail over his principal were read by Mackenzie, the counsel for the defense. Attorney General Clark and Mr. Cornish appeared for the prosecution; the Messrs. Mackenzie, Royal and Dubuc for the prisoners. Decision reserved till Thursday. Brackett has permission to see the prisoners to-morrow.

The National Industrial Congress.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—The Industrial Congress assembled this morning and elected the following officers: President, R. Schilling; First Vice President, M. J. Reed, Virginia; Second Vice President, C. Snigrs, New York; Third Vice President, H. McLaughlin, Illinois; Secretary, S. Keely, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, J. A. Atkinson, Ohio. Mr. Reed is the colored delegate from Virginia. After the expression of thanks for the honor conferred upon him and his race, and said he could now report to his fellow citizens that the workingmen of the North would treat with respect all colored men who respected themselves. Adjourned to two P. M.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Declaration of Principles made their report which was adopted. The report sets forth that unless the aggression of aggregated wealth is checked, it will lead to the pauperism and degradation of the great masses; that a system should be adopted to secure to the laborer the fruits of his toil; that the object is only to be obtained through the union of labor and the united efforts of the laborers; declaring the ballot box as an agency for the redress of wrongs; yet at this hour the great consideration is organization and the co-operation of the toiling masses; resolving to submit to the people of the United States the objects sought to be accomplished by the Industrial Congress; to make knowledge a standpoint for action, and industrial, moral and social work the true standard of greatness. To secure to the toiler a share of the wealth which he helps to create. More leisure, more and more social advantages. Demanding from the State and National governments the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, which shall be the true, moral, educational and financial condition of the producing masses. Declaring in favor of legislation for actual settlers. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing and industrial pursuits. The substitution of arbitration for strikes when practicable. The prohibition of the importation of all servile races and the discontinuance of contracts. Condemning the system of using convicts as cheap day as a day's labor, and providing for a National circulating medium based on the faith and resources of the nation and issued directly to the people. A resolution was adopted instructing the President to forward a copy of the platform to the editor of *Workingmen's Advocate* containing the proceedings of this meeting. Then adjourned to meet in Rochester, N. Y., in April, 1874.

An Instance of Heroism.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 18.—As Mr. Stephen Chase, conductor of Washington express train, was riding on horseback to his father's last night, who lives three miles from the city, he had occasion to cross the track of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and discovered that a large hickory tree had fallen across the track in the woods and that a passenger train would be due in two hours, he rode to his father's, nearly a quarter of a mile, procured an axe and had cut off one end of the tree, when the axe suddenly broke. Then he cut it, cutting it half off. He remounted the log, cut off the other end, rolled it on and, by the swing, made a clear passage for the train. He then jumped on his horse and rode home through the rain to look after his foot.

Railroad Tunnel Blockaded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 18, 1873.

Two or three days ago there was a fall of earth at tunnel No. 4, between Washington and West Alexander, on the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad. Notwithstanding this fact and the falling has continued, caused by the heavy rains, and passengers have been compelled to walk over the tunnel, which is about all enough for one train. If no more falls occur the track will be cleared tonight or to-morrow.

The Wheat Crop of Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—Crop reports from McCloud county, about the center of Minnesota, say the wheat in that region will be ready to cut in a week. Reports from several sections say that the wheat harvest this year will be from one to two weeks earlier than last year, and that the splendid growing weather which has prevailed. Minnesota has never had a more favorable season for wheat. The coming crop is estimated to be larger than that of last year.

Demise of an Old Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., July 18, 1873.

John C. Plumer, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this place, died last night, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Mr. Plumer served in the war of 1812, and took an active part in the campaigns against the British and Indians on our Western frontier.

Barn Destroyed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOVELAND, OHIO, July 18, 1873.

Last evening, during a severe thunder storm, a barn owned by Robert Smith, of this place, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. It contained forty tons of hay. Loss estimated at ten to twelve hundred dollars.

PHILADELPHIA comes to the front, says the Cincinnati *Times*, and takes her turn at furnishing a horrible murder. It is curious to note how, as the heated term grows hotter—as the poisonous flowers reach maturity, as the deadly serpents and all poisonous reptiles and insects become more dangerous, and beasts of prey work their wildest destruction—so at this time all that is most dangerous and deadly in the heart of man gathers force and volume. This is the season of horrible murders and appalling suicides.

Milwaukee's greatest industry is the manufacture of beer, the sale of which aggregates $2,500,000 annually.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Ohio Valley northwesterly winds, rising barometer and somewhat lower temperature with generally clear weather.

For the Gulf States rising temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional light rain. For the South Atlantic States southwest winds, veering to northwest with generally clear weather, followed by local storms. For New England easterly winds, veering to southeast and south, with cloud and rain. For the Lake region winds veering to northwest and north, lower temperature, rising barometer and clear or partly clear weather. For the Northwest northerly winds, rising barometer and clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 18, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ills	77	N. W.	Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa	76	W.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	63	N.	Cloudy.
Galveston, Texas	80	S. E.	Flying storm
Indianapolis, Ind	69	W.	Clear.
Key West, Fla	84	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	75	N. W.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	75	S.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn	76	.....	Cloudy.
New Orleans	80	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	59	.....	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	73	S. W.	Fair.
Shreveport, La	78	S. W.	Light rain.
St. Louis, Mo	71	W.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	60	N. W.	Clear
Vicksburg, Miss	84	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	65	N. W.	Fair.
La Crosse	57	N. E.	Foggy.

ARABIAN VENDETTA.

Life in the Desert—How Revenge is Satisfied—A Story of the African Desert.

[Khartoum (April 16) Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

Few people, probably, are aware that the vendetta is as popular among the Arabs as among the Corsicans; but such is really the case. I have, since my arrival here, heard of instances in which a family feud was kept up to the fourth or fifth generation—kept up, in fact, until one or other of the hostile families was extinct. As a good illustration of how this system works I will tell you a story with regard to the family Abade, which inhabits the land of Berber and rules over the Corsican passage in the Nubian desert, between Berber and Kotaska. In the second decade, after the Turkish invasion of Soudan, about thirty-six years ago, while the stern Mehemed Ali still held the sceptre of Egypt with iron hand, the Turkish Governor of Dongola raised in the province of Berber—a man stern and just, as the treatment of the wild inhabitants of infernal Africa and the political condition of the newly conquered country at that time demanded. Abdan Aga at one time undertook to levy a property inspection tax on the aristocracy of Taka. The chief of the Abadeles, an Arabian tribal family, took advantage of the absence of the ruler to restore his former sovereignty in his own country. He assembled 4,000 cavalry, stormed the chief town Machedi, murdered the Aga's officials, refused the Treasury and declared himself legitimate sovereign of the country.

ABDAN AGA

was at Gos Redjeb, with 400 soldiers and two cannon, when he received information of the insurrection. He quickly returned with his escort back to Berber, the chief town of which the insurgents had meantime left, having entrenched themselves at Gemmeta, close to the hill, behind a wall. Abdan Aga ordered them in, and shot them down in the last man. Not a soul was spared. Ten thousand sparsemen remained dead on the spot, among the rest the chief Chaifa. His brother, Burasa, stepped into his place as chief of the Abadeles. Peace and order were thus restored for some years, till Agoas Aga died. On receiving the news of the death of his faithful servant Mehemed Ali ordered the brother of the deceased, Sulimun Aga, to go from Cairo to Berber to take possession of the property and to bring the family that had been left behind to Cairo. Sulimun Aga came to Berber, obtained possession of the property of his brother, and finally brought his family, four boys, who had scarcely passed infancy, and their mother, through the Nubian desert from Berber to Kurosko. As Sulimun Aga was the deputy of the great Mehemed Ali, and as besides he was entrusted with the transport of the whole family, he was accompanied by several hundred eighty soldiers. The caravan road is in the hands of the Ababde, and Baraka collected there camels and hired of the sheik. This journey was by no means without peril, for the Ababde, when compelled, by the largest ever constructed anywhere, and is being built without regard to cost. As there is more or less of experiment in the structure, Mr. Winans has been personally assisted by Mr. Hazard, but it is known that Pomplitz is the builder, and one of the many diamonds in "pipes" for the instrument being noticed on the street yesterday, attracted general attention. The "pipe" was thirty-five feet in length and two feet in diameter. It was painted yellow and looked like a huge smokestack. It is understood that the organ will have seventy-five stops, and will be the largest and most complete instrument that he had heard, which did not reach to the knee. Sulimun Aga, when he reached its close he was left alone with the President, who, engrossed by the recital he had heard, did not perceive the exit of his companions. When he did notice it he struck his forehead with his hand, tripped up and ran off, leaving the astonished Sulimun still talking. The shareholder was amazed, but he soon discovered the explanation of this strange conduct. They had all gone to the Stock Exchange to sell their shares before the intelligence was made public.

PART of the Russian army moving against Kiuva had to retreat because of the terrible weather, losing sixty men by sunstroke. Another force, however, persevered, and occupied the place. The London *Saturday Review* says:

"The vicissitudes of climate which the soldiers of all the other regiments had to undergo, may be judged by the fact that when the troops moving from Orenburg reached the northern end of the Sea of Aral they found it a sheet of ice, while they had afterwards to march through sands, the surface of which, to the depth of four or five fingers' length, glows like an oven. The little water that can be found in the steppes is brackish, and it was discovered that nowhere, at least, of the wells had been poisoned by the Khivans. The difficulty was to get to Kiuva, and not to take it; for the Russians could not, it is said, put themselves to fight, and the mercenaries he scraped together on the hurried armament at all, and were totally unequal to resisting disciplined troops."

THE Barron steel process for converting articles of cast iron into steel is now being used extensively both in Europe and the United States for preparation of tools. The cast iron tools to be converted into steel are first placed in revolving drums, and the rough surface which the castings present as they leave the moulds is thereby smoothed off. They are packed in layers in iron boxes, closely covered with clay, and subjected to the action of coke fire of iron or some other carbonizing agent. After being annealed in these boxes for a period of from fifteen to six days, the tools are brought into the state of malleable iron, and it only remains to convert them into steel. The conversion is effected by exposing them in a large oven to the center of an oven to the action of certain gaseous compounds of carbon. By this means the surface of iron tools in contact therewith may be converted into steel in from eight to ten minutes.

One of the many capital punishments in use under the Chinese Criminal Code is that of deprivation of sleep, which generally proves fatal in about ten days. Five hours during the night are allowed for experiment upon themselves with more or less disagreeable results. They laid a wager that they would remain awake for seven days, on condition that they might use all possible means of keeping off sleep. They arranged the employment of their time in the following manner: the night was spent in dancing and drinking quantities of coffee; during the day four rode, fenced, or shot at a mark, taking coffee every half hour. One of these young men won the wager, but lost 25 pounds in weight; two fell asleep after remaining awake 130 hours; one was seized with inflammation of the lungs; the fifth was overcome by summer while on horseback, fell and broke his arm, and thus ended this very unnecessary ordeal.

PO

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

THE St. Louis *Republican* explains the political situation in Ohio by saying that the Liberals insist that the Democracy of that State shall lie in its coffin, *with its eyes wide open*, through the fall campaign. That's about the true state of the case.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says that JOHN COLLINS, the Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention *from* the Fayette and Greene district, has resigned, and that the Convention refuses to accept the resignation. The *Standard* is very indignant at the refusal; but the probability is that the Convention refused through fear that the editor of the *Standard* might be substituted in COLLINS' place.

HON. JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Wisconsin, justifies his vote for the increased pay of Congressmen on the ground that there are six counties in his Congressional district, and as the aggregate salaries of the six County Treasurers therein amount to about $7,500, he is consequently justified in voting for himself a salary equal to theirs, jointly. We do not see it, nor do his constituents, it seems; for they are anxiously inquiring how

"James C.
Robinson, he,
Got into his head that peculiar idee."

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a man cannot travel on a stop-over check after the time named on it has expired. The case was that of a man who bought a ticket on the Chicago and Alton line from Cheneva, Illinois, to Chicago. On the way he obtained from the conductor a "stop over" check at Joliet, which expressed that it should be void if not used within thirty days. After the expiration of that term, the holder took passage from Joliet for Chicago; the conductor refused to honor the check, the traveler refused to pay the fare, and he was forcibly ejected from the cars. Suit for damages was brought, and the case in time reached the Supreme Court, where the traveler was defeated and the condition of the stop-over check sustained.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, of New York, in refusing to make out a warrant to send DANA, of the *Sun*, to Washington City to be tried on a charge for libel printed in the *Sun*, did not decide that a publisher could not be indicted in Washington for a libel, published first in New York and afterwards circulated in Washington, but on the sole ground that the Washington Court in which DANA was indicted was a mere Police Court, without power to try him by jury. He held that a charge for libel could be tried only by a jury, and no man could be indicted for that offense in a Court that did not hold jury trials. The inference is a fair one that if DANA had been indicted in a Washington Court competent to try him by a jury, JUDGE BLATCHFORD would have surrendered him for trial.

SPEAKING of the decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, on the lease of the New Jersey Roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Trenton *Gazette* says:

"What the practical effects will be cannot yet be certainly ascertained. It is not likely however, that it will amount to much. The plain effect such a lease under an act of the Legislature having been affirmed, there is little doubt that the requisite steps will be taken at the earliest opportunity to secure the proper authority under which to act. The parties who formerly opposed the lease, and originally brought the suit under which it has just been declared invalid, are understood to have long ago abandoned their opposition, and notified the Court to that effect, but the Court decided that the case should go on. The case is now remitted to the Court of Chancery, where the act passed by the Legislature last winter ratifying and confirming the lease may be brought in, and where the fact of the lapsed opposition of the original contestants may be taken cognizance of. This will probably result in the dissolution of the injunction, and the confirmation of the lease."

THE present apparent inclination of a portion of the New York press to find excuses and justification for the GOODRICH murderess, as well as for all other murderers who have a grievance and undertake to right their own wrongs, is thus pertinently commented on by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*:

"This tendency to forget the law in the face of every little extenuating circumstance connected with a crime is demoralizing the community. Look at how inexorably Nature maintains the sanctity of her laws. Let the best man in Rochester take a drink of poison by accident, or expose himself to a contagious disease, and all his virtues will not save him from the consequences. There is no relenting. Transgression brings the inevitable penalty, whether the transgressor be in all else a saint or a sinner. We are taught to look to divine law with the same absolute certainty of punishment for its violation. The lesson is enforced with a sternness that resembles cruelty. It would not be so inculcated if it were valueless. Something of the same inflexibility must be imparted to human law, regardless of the sufferings of individuals in its operation. Criminals ought to be taught that disobedience to the law is a crime against society for which they must suffer, no matter what justification existed as between them and their victims. To avenge a private wrong is rebellion against civilization."

WE HAVE, now, a judicial determination of the meaning of the word "otherwise," or rather as to what it does *not* mean. The New Jersey act of March 17th, 1870, enabling the united railway and canals of New Jersey to consolidate or connect with other companies, provides that it shall and may be lawful for the said united companies, by and with the consent of two-thirds in interest of the stockholders of each, expressed in writing and duly authenticated by affidavit, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to consolidate with any other railroad or canal company or companies in that State or "otherwise." Vice Chancellor DODD decided that the word "otherwise," as here employed, meant "elsewhere," so that the lease could be made to any other company, in New Jersey, or elsewhere; but the Court of Errors and Appeals decides that the Vice Chancellor is wrong and that "otherwise" does *not* mean "elsewhere." There has been a fight of two years over this word; and men who write laws should profit by it enough to learn the wisdom of always using the right words and saying just what they mean.

THE New York *Bulletin* quotes from a New York letter in the Birmingham (England) *Post* an extract respecting "the wonderful development of the iron and hardware industries of the United States," which states that "the hardware merchants here (in New York) are all agreed that the day for the sale of English hardware in the United States has almost departed," and adds:

"This 'news from New York' seems to have come rather suddenly upon our English friends; but, unpleasant as it is, we are inclined to think there must be 'something in it.' For that matter, indeed, the authority above quoted goes on to say that the New York advices are 'to some extent corroborated by information received by merchants in Birmingham and Wolverhampton.'"

So far as to the facts. It is conceded that American industry is now equal to the supply of the American demand for hardware and cutlery; but the conclusion of the *Bulletin* from these facts will probably surprise our readers. It says:

"If one of our great interests can thus force its way and make a market abroad in spite of the blight of 'protection,' which the monopolists have put upon it, it may well be asked what limit would there be to its prosperity if that blight were permanently removed? American skill, American enterprise, and American industry, untrammeled, will force their way against the world."

The American manufacturers of hardware and cutlery might well answer this by asking where, without Protection, would they be, and if there had been no Protection? It is to Protection, alone, we owe the possibility of building up the industry which is now finally vanquishing the competition of England. The idea that Protection has been a "*blight*" to an interest that owes its very existence to it, is something that only the profitable occupations can afford to laugh at.

IN 1856, the firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS & CO., OF MAJORS, RUSSELL & CO., which had large contracts with the War Department, was mixed up with reports of the use of War Department drafts, drawn in their favor, to sustain the slaveholders in their attempts to capture the then Territory of Kansas. JAMES THOMPSON's explanation of the defalcation of $821,000 in the Interior Department, detected while he was Secretary of that Department, he says:

"The Department of the Interior is made the custodian of bonds held in trust for the various Indian tribes. The interest on these bonds is regularly collected and paid over to those entitled. A clerk in the Department is charged with their custody, and, if the coupons are regularly brought forward for collection, the head of the Department presumes, as a matter of course, that the bonds are in hand. In this case, during my administration of the Department, a Mr. Bailey, a clerk of high standing and unquestioned talents, was charged with this duty. Early in the year 1861, after all the January coupons had been brought forward and regularly collected, and he had been called on to make out a full statement of his accounts for the Auditor, which in itself was full and satisfactory, it became known that I would in a few days resign my place in the Cabinet, owing to the contemplated withdrawal of Mississippi from the Union. Then it was that Mr. Bailey sent me his confession that he had, without my knowledge or consent in any way, delivered over to Messrs Russell & Co., large government contractors, bonds to the amount of $821,000, and taken in their stead the acceptances of the Secretary of War for the same amount."

WAS this firm of RUSSELL & Co., the same firm as that identified with the Kansas villainies? And was this sum of $821,000, thus abstracted from the funds of the Interior Department, used for political purposes, to keep the Democracy in power? Mr. THOMPSON could evidently tell us more, if he would.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

This is good advice, always; but is particularly good in the case of the policy we are asked as a people to venture on, of constructing great national highways of commerce with the national funds and by national authority. Suppose it be agreed that it is desirable to have these highways; how much are they going to cost?

When the advocates of this policy first broached the subject, they named three great water routes to the Atlantic from the West, which should be opened, one of which, the Kanawha and James river project, seemed to attract more attention than the others; but no estimates of the probable cost of opening up this route, or the others, were submitted. The one thing that seemed uppermost with its advocates was to inculcate the necessity of opening up a cheap line of water communication between the West and the seaboard, and this being sufficiently impressed on the public mind, it was evidently thought by them that the cost would be cheerfully borne, no matter what it might be.

We do not, however, believe that it is the duty of the United States to open up, or maintain, or operate, any line of communication whatever; and therefore, in discussing the financial part of this question, we are not to be understood as conceding the right of the government to engage in such enterprises. We simply wish to show that no undertaking of the kind can be accomplished within any pecuniary limit that would be deemed reasonable.

Fortunately for this purpose, we have before us a pamphlet on this subject, which gives us definite figures. It is an "Address on the subject of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, for connecting the ports of Savannah, Brunswick and Mobile, with the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers." As there is just as much reason in favoring this route as there is in favoring the Kanawha and James river route (neither of which would benefit Pittsburgh in any way), we feel free to refer to it in this connection, and all the more so because its advocates give us specific figures to deal with.

The route of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal is up the Tennessee river from Paduach, where that river joins the Ohio, to Guntersville, 218 miles, thence by a canal, 33 miles in length, to the Coosa river, near Rome, Georgia, and from thence for the Mobile branch, by the Coosa, the Black Warrior and the Alabama river to Mobile bay, 700 miles; and for the Brunswick branch, from the Coosa, at Rome, by canal, 211 miles to Hawkinsville, on the Ocmulgee, and thence to Darien, by the Ocmulgee and Altamaha, 500 miles. From Darien to Brunswick is 24 miles, and from Darien to Savannah, inside the Sea Islands, 150 miles From Paduach to Mobile the distance would be 953 miles, to Brunswick 964, and to Savannah 1,094. So far as distance is concerned it is plain that it is nearer from Paducah to either of these three places than to New Orleans, by the Mississippi, and nearer to New York or Liverpool from either of them than from New Orleans. That point may be conceded, as well as the fact that it would be much cheaper to ship by such a route than by all rail to New York from Cairo, the nearest competing railroad point.

And now as to the cost of this route, as ascertained or estimated by Major MCFARLAND, an engineer employed for the purpose. Nothing in the pamphlet before us is set down for improving the Tennessee river so as to obviate the difficulties at Muscle Shoals and other places, but we let that pass, and proceed to the estimate:

Canal from Guntersville to the Coosa River	$11,570,637
Improving the Coosa	100,000
From Rome to Macon on the Ocmulgee	29,435,684
From Macon to Darien	2,500,000
Darien to Brunswick	1,000,000
Total from Paduah to Brunswick	$35,646,291

The cost from Rome to Mobile, is not given, but it is safe to regard $50,000,000 as the inside figure for completing the two branches, on the basis of the engineer's estimates.

These figures, be it remembered, are only estimates. The actual cost, if the work were undertaken by the government, would not be less than double the amount of these figures. Such has been the experience in all such cases. If but the Brunswick branch be constructed, the actual cost would not be less than seventy millions; but for the sake of extreme moderation we will put it at fifty millions, which is an addition of only forty per cent. to Major MCFARLAND's figures.

Of course, if the United States government undertakes to build one of these canals, it must undertake similar projects at other points to the extent of half a dozen at the least. Three or four have already been named, all with equal claims, not one of which can be built without carrying with them the necessity of improving the navigation of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Mississippi, and all their tributaries. Congress cannot discriminate, but must be equally liberal to all. The Missouri and the Mississippi will have to be improved from St. Paul and Fort Benton to New Orleans; the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi will have to be united by a ship canal; there will have to be another ship canal around Niagara Falls; all the New York canals will have to be enlarged and made free, and so on, almost without limit.

If therefore, one of these projects costs fifty millions, it is safe to conjecture that it would require an increase of the National debt to the amount of $500,000,000 to finish all those that would necessarily follow the construction of any one. These, to us, are frightful figures, and we are sure they are not over-estimated. Doubtless may be men willing to enter upon a policy involving such an expenditure, and such a burdensome increase of the debt of the nation; but we do not believe there are many. As a simple abstraction, the plan of opening up great water courses for transportation at national expense may do to talk about; but as a practical measure, looked at in its length and breadth as to its cost alone, it certainly is not a matter for pleasant contemplation.

New Route to Tide-water Projected.

The prospect of the early completion of the road leading from Baltimore through the Valley of Virginia, so as to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, has alarmed the people of Richmond and other Virginia cities lest the great Western trade which they anticipate may be diverted by Baltimore. In order to avert this disaster the people of Richmond are taking steps to effect the building of the route from Clifton Forge, on the head-waters of the James river, and following down that valley to Lynchburg, whence a straight shoot to Richmond is proposed. This new route is expected to cost about $8,000,000; and if built will give lower grades and a better outlet to tide-water than that now used, or the road projected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The straight shoot from Richmond to Atlanta will be completed in a few weeks.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* does not approve of one of the latest journalistic excrescences, the "interviewing reporter," and thinks that journalism has not made any noteworthy gain by the introduction of his system. The value of the published conversations depends altogether on the reporter's fidelity, and this causes perplexing doubts as to whether the reported result of the interview be fact or romance, for the greater number of the "interviewing" fraternity give too loose a rein to their fancies, and it is an almost invariable result that their reports are contradicted, and are quite frequently branded as entirely false. Our contemporary, in considering this subject, very aptly remarks that the journalist whose principal ambition is to be talked about, and not respected as well, has a rather questionable notion of the duty of the press.

A FELLOW has been rescued from peril on Mount Washington in the most charming and delightful manner possible. He belonged to a party in winter, by some strange combination of circumstances, two sensible young ladies had been got together. They were spending some days on the mountain, and the girls wore a costume appropriate for clambering among the rocks. The imprudent youth of whom we spoke, slid over a small precipice to a position from which he could not get back. One of the girls lying flat on the rock and grasping her companion by the ankles, while the latter clung to a projecting point, slid down within reach of the hapless youth. He grasped her ankles, and in some complicated way or other the two succeeded in climbing up to a safe place again. Who would not get into danger to be saved in that way?

AN English Arctic expeditionists at present endeavoring to reach the North Pole. The yacht Diana, under command of Leigh Smith, sometime ago sailed from Dundee, and letters have been brought from her by a whale ship, which state that on June 1st she was 77 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, among floating ice, which at that time reached northward to Spitzbergen. The voyage of the Diana was to be directed along the outside of the ice to the northwest corner of Spitzbergen, where she would reach a store ship that had preceded her. Reaching this point she will have gone almost 80 degrees north latitude, and the intention is to push northward from Spitzenbergen as far as possible. Capt. Hall, it will be remembered, reached 82 degrees 16 minutes north latitude.

THE question of long terms vs. short terms for judges was ventilated at some length by the constitutional Convention of Ohio the other day. The clause that was under consideration fixed the term of Judges of the Supreme Court at ten years, and there was a motion to strike out ten and insert five. This was supported by the familiar reason that a short term enabled the people to rid themselves of bad judges without impeachment, while on the other hand it was argued that no good lawyer would accept a seat on the bench unless he were assured of a permanent situation. At the close of the debate the motion to amend was defeated by a large majority.

THE London Reform Club has no pharisaical misgivings. A resolution at the annual meeting of the members, to close the billiard and card rooms of the club on Sundays, was rejected by an overwhelming majority, after considerable discussion. Yet the magistrates would lay hold of "St. Giles" if cards were used in any drinking saloon in his district.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The foundation for the State Capitol at Salem, Oregon, is almost completed.

The Union Pacific managers have adopted plans for a $300,000 depot, at Omaha, and a $100,000 building for general offices, and have ordered work to begin.

In a few weeks the fall and winter fashions will be announced. The usual predictions regarding their great novelty and beauty are made, and fashionables are on the *qui vive*.

A curious sight is to be seen at meal times at any of the sea-side hotels when seven or eight hundred ladies are simultaneously using the huge fans now so generally fashionable.

A stock-raiser near Austin, Texas, lately sold 104 horses raised by him at $150 a head. The *Journal* says that the minimum standard was fourteen hands three inches, and that all but a very few ranged from fifteen to sixteen hands, thus showing that, by proper attention to breeding, horses may be raised on the native grasses of TEXAS, equal in size and quality to those produced in the older States.

About Manhattan Island there are twenty-four steam ferries running to New Jersey, Staten Island and Brooklyn respectively. They were established at various dates, the earliest being in 1664, and the latest in 1869. These ferries are owned by New York city, and the wharves cover an aggregate area of 1,620 feet. The city revenue derived from this source amounts to $61,050, but five of the old ferries under the original grants pay only a nominal rent of one dollar per annum.

The California hop vine has the singular habit of only growing in winter. The colder the weather is the better it thrives; and on clear, frosty nights it sometimes grows an inch in five hours. It bears beautiful snow-white flowers, something like tuberoses, only much more fragile and fragrant. Ladies wear them with diamonds at evening parties. They wither in daylight, and open only at night. When the mercury is lowest, and the stars are almost reflected on the crisp shining snow, then this delicate flower opens its petals and fills the frosty air with its perfume.

THE citizens of North Platte, Nebraska, have been troubled with horse thieves. The *Enterprise*, with a blood-curdling coolness, remarks: "Horse thieves are not in jail a great length of time in these parts."

The monument to the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., is to cost $50,000. The city is asked to give the site, but private citizens will contribute the funds—perhaps.

West Point cadets are quietly enjoying camp life, which, for a limited period, frees them from all application to study. The number of visitors is not very large as yet, but in a few weeks, we doubt not, the hotels will be well filled.

Detroit, Mich., is to have another daily newspaper, to be started by Mr. J. E. Scripps, who has been for some years past business manager of the Detroit *Tribune*.

Redingotes for summer wear are now made of Turkish toweling and trimmed with wide black velvet. They are made double-breasted, and without fitting too close to the figure, they outline the form sufficiently to do away with belts and sashes.

The outstanding debt of Vermont amounts to only $297,500.

That is a singular hen down in Tennessee, which, at the age of twelve or fourteen, quit all her old habits and turned into a regular rooster. This case, and that of Susan B. Anthony, are the only ones of the kind we have ever heard of.—*Louisville C.-J.*

A Minnesota hunting party secured 9,555 gophers in three weeks.

Alta, a stallion valued at $30,000, died recently at Sterling, Ky.

They report a queer case of spontaneous combustion from New Hampshire. A physician had prescribed linseed oil and camphor for a severe pain in the chest, and the patient complained of the heat soon after its application on cotton batting. In about an hour he protested that he could bear it no longer, and before it could be removed it took fire, actually blazing up and burning the poor fellow's neck severely.

Tacoma, in Washington Territory, has been chosen by the Commissioners of the Northern Pacific as the terminus of that road.

A writer in the *Tempo*, discussing the origin of the word shah, says: "A last remark which I dedicate to chess players. Do they know the origin of the word 'checkmate?' It is a literal translation of the Arabic *Es-cheikh mat*—the sheikh (king) is dying."

Hinsdale, Mass., has been the scene of a real country romance. Michael Dowling went to work a while ago, and for a while boarded with an aunt, with whom he deposited $200 which he had on hand. With the aunt was also her niece, and after a time she started a suit against him for breach of promise, estimating the damages at $500. The money in the aunt's possession and Michael's wages at the factory were promptly trusteed, but before the case came into Court a compromise was effected, the lady accepting fifteen dollars in full payment.

Texas, it is reported by a correspondent, furnishes ready employment to laboring men at fair wages—not so good as they receive in the West, but better than in the South. Bricklayers and carpenters receive from $3 50 to $4 a day; sawyers from $3 to $5; engineers on stationary engines, $3 50; wood choppers, $1 50 to $1 75; railroad brakemen, $2; railroad section men, $1 75, and day laborers $1 50 to $1 75. The market is overstocked with clerks and insurance agents.

One of the most beautiful specimens of Christian steadfastness of which we have read for a long time, is reported from this town in Williamson, Mass. There is in that town a Universalist and a Baptist church. The former was lately struck by lightning and set on fire, and the only bell on which an alarm could be rung was that of the Baptist sanctuary near by, but the sturdy old sexton of that faith refused to give up the key of the church, declaring that he was "not going to interfere with the will of God."

The smelting business in Utah is assuming importance beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. There are already completed and in operation twenty-four smelting works, three sampling mills, and one very extensive separating works. The full capacity of the furnaces is about 800 tons, and the stamp mills 100 tons of ore; and the separating works fifty tons of bullion per day. The expansion of smelting has been of the most primitive and the cost and waste excessively large; but experience, study and careful attention given to the business have increased the results, while many improvements that have been made produce a much larger run at a much less expense.

Speaking of the manner in which the escaped prisoners of Gridley's menagerie was caged at Ithaca N. Y., the *Democrat* says: "A cable chain was attached to each of his legs, and one around his neck, and these were coupled to locomotives on each side of the railroads. When the engines were started. Pulling in five different directions, his behemothship had nothing left to fight with but his tail, and that was lashed to a church spire by a wire rope. Being rendered harmless by these guys, a new wagon was built around him, and thus he was secured."

The Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision against the right of an insurance company to cancel its policy when a fire was approaching its property insured, or in the face of a threatening or impending danger. The company interested was the Home, of New York, which undertook to cancel its policy on some cord wood, while forest fires were burning in the neighborhood.

A prisoner when asked what business he followed, thought it must be blacksmithing, because whenever he heard a cry for the police he made a bolt for the door.

A man who had been knocked senseless and had his scull fractured, in Indianapolis, was left lying without attention all day last Sunday, on the charitable supposition that he was drunk.

A very remarkable phenomenon is now presented by the relative prices of hay and corn in Buffalo. Corn can be bought at about $15 a ton, while hay readily brings $20 a ton. A pound of hay sells for twice as much as a pound of corn.

An Australian naturalist has, after, as he claims, much careful observation, found out that the great island of the Pacific he is using from the area as the rate of sixteen hundred inches in a hundred years, and is carrying out the doctrine of peaceful annexation of territory by invoices of moist land from the ocean, which the sun dries, the farmer plants, and which is finally transformed into pasture, meadow and woodland. Thus are the antipodes growing at the expense of this side of the globe, which in a few million years must be swamped, totally and thoroughly. That is, always taking the statements of the Australian scientist for fact.

An Important Decision.

His Honor Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, has rendered a decision of importance as affecting one of the most valuable trade interests of Baltimore. The Custom House officers at this port recently libelled several barges of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, under a claim that, according to the Act of Congress of 1789, they were liable to pay tonnage, dues and license. The barges of the company are loaded with coal on the Pennsylvania Canal, brought by horse power to Chesapeake Bay, and thence towed to Baltimore. They are also divided into sections or compartments, for the better adaptation to the purposes for which they are used, and the Custom House officers libelled each section as if a separate vessel. The case was ably argued before Judge Giles by Archbald Sterling, United States District Attorney, for the government, and George U. Williams on behalf of the Canal Company, and His Honor dismissed the libels on the ground that as the barges had no motive power of their own, they could not be considered vessels, and were not subject to the claims set up against them, following the decisions in similar cases of United States Circuit, Judge M. Kenna, and United States District, Judge Cadwallader, in the United States Courts at Philadelphia. The decision relieves the coal trade of Baltimore of a serious embarrassment.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Death at the Communion-Table.

[From the Hopkinsville, Ky., *New Era.*]

We have to chronicle one of the saddest occurrences that have transpired in this county for many years. On last Sunday the Methodists held a quarterly conference at Shiloh church, five miles west of Hopkinsville. A large concourse of people were present, and at the close of the sermon Christians were invited to come to the communion-table and partake of the Lord's Supper. Mrs. Emily Green, wife of P. A. Owen, being a communicant, walked forward apparently in as good health as any person in the church, but when in the very act of kneeling at the altar dropped dead. A physician present came to her aid immediately, but all efforts to restore her were in vain.

The Drought in New England.

With only a few exceptions, the drought is steadily increasing all over New England. There have been but few showers, and these were of short duration. Farmers are obliged to water their crops from barrels in a great many localities, which adds greatly to the cost of producing. The hay crop varies greatly, according to the locality. Potatoes are looking remarkably well. Corn will turn out very poor unless there comes some relief from rain. Not more than half the usual crop of apples is expected, and other fruits are greatly below last year's yield.

AT NEW BEDFORD, Mass., a few days ago, a body which had been forwarded by express from the city was to be received at the depot and taken thence to the cemetery for interment. The friends of the deceased formed in procession and went to the depot. There they found upon the platform a coffin, which was put into the hearse, and the procession moved on toward the graveyard. They were approaching the gate when another hearse was seen approaching at a most indecorous rate of speed. The empty hearse soon overtook the procession, and pushing to the front, the driver mentioned to the undertaker that he would trouble him for that corpse. An explanation was demanded, when it appeared that the remains of two persons were to arrive at the depot on the same day from different places, and that the first procession had taken possession of, and were about to carry, the wrong man. The mourners surrendered without a word, and returning to the depot, waited patiently for the next train.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. G. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONERS,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

James Russell Lowell is expected to return from Europe with full note-books, and something fresh and profitable from his pen may come to his thousands of readers not many months hence.

Mr. Signor, a school official of Earlville, Illinois, is charged with being so great a devotee of learning that he used $5,000 of the school money to extend his evening acquisitions. The Court has concluded to put him in another grade.

A faithful gardener in Newport, R. I., has been presented with a fine house and lot in the central portion of the city by a gentleman whom he has served for seventeen years.

Mr. Jonathan M. Tredick has resigned the position of President of the Rockingham National bank, at Portsmouth, N. H., which he has held for twenty-eight years. He is succeeded by John J. Pickering.

E. P. Whipple thinks that Wadsworth "is not only an imaginative poet, but he is the father of all that is truly original and new in the imaginative poetry of the present century." Ralph Waldo Emerson, on the other hand, believes that Plato originated about all the ideas that have had a lodgment in the brains of all his successors—that in Plato's writings is realized the Mohammedan belief in regard to the Koran—that it contains all that is good in all books. Emerson is of the opinion that Coleridge, Bacon, Goethe, Copernicus, and, in fact, all the great names in literature, have drawn their ideas and their inspiration from the great heathen philosopher! Really, these New England enthusiasts have a very strong way of putting things.

Mr. James Johnson, one of the oldest residents of Indianapolis, Ind., has endowed a medical college, to be attached to the Northwestern Christian University, with half a million dollars and a site for its location. It is intended to spend $300,000 in buildings and beautifying the grounds, and to invest the remainder. The college will also have a law department attached, and a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis has signified his intention of endowing it as soon as the buildings are sufficiently advanced to be occupied.

Napoleon III. instituted a biennial prize to the savant who should render the greatest service to science or art. It is awarded alternatively by each of the five academies, and late in June this year was given by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres to Mariette Bey, Director of the Archæological Museum of Bulak, Egypt, a correspondent of the Academy, and the author of many works of Egyptian antiquities.

Dr. Hermann Klein, remembering Haeckel's remark that in matters of development we have "unlimited time to draw upon," has written a pamphlet on the age of the earth, in which he asserts it is about 2,000,000 years since the old mother of us all began to cover herself with a crust.

Wilfred L. Fitts, the murderous somnambulist boy of Candia, New Hampshire, has been released from confinement. He is now at home, and though peaceable and quiet by day, thirsts mightily for gore.

A Philadelphia paper, says the *Courier-Journal*, thinks it would be a shame to hang such a gentleman as Stokes. It would, indeed. Such thorough gentlemen, when they choose to imbue their bejeweled hands in the ignobler blood of an adventurer like Fisk, should not be punished at all. Such thorough gentlefolks are, but, if punished at all, should simply be banished to the gardens of Gul in their bloom, there to revel eternally in the elysian sweets of love's young dream, and finally to

Under the eye of a rose-dor in aromatic pain.

An inventory of the estate of the late Oakes Ames was on Tuesday filed in the probate office at Taunton, Mass., as follows: Real estate, $285,800; personal estate, $5,468,754 41; total, $5,754,554 41. This does not include his interest in the works at North Easton, which is contingent, and cannot now be ascertained.

White Sulphur Springs (Va.) letter: "The following distinguished gentlemen have already secured cottages for the season: Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Hardie, Gen. Lawton, Gen. Gilman and families; A. L. Alexander, and family and Col. G. A. Ferry and Gen. Pagan of Arkansas. They will form quite a Confederate reunion."

Dr. Amos Westcott, of Syracuse, N. Y., who planned the Cardiff Giant hoax, solicited last Wednesday.

Lexington, Va., *Gazette*: "We saw in a carriage on Main street, this week, a nephew of Hon Judah P. Benjamin, a daughter of Hon. Jefferson Davis, and a grand-daughter of General Albert Sidney Johnson."

The degree of Doctor of Divinity, conferred upon him by the Asbury University, has been declined by the Rev. Hall Hargrove, of Virginia.

United States Deputy Fishery Commissioner Miner has gone to Topsham, Me., to establish shad-breeding works there under the patronage of the United States Fishery Bureau. The nine hundred thousand young shad brought here by him have been successfully planted in the Penobscot, near Waltawaldoro.

Hon. H. E. Prentiss, who died a few days ago in Bangor, Maine, was educated at West Point, and when a professor there was ordered to join his regiment at Mobile. He waked the entire distance, carrying a hair-brush, which he used by the way. Two years later (in 1835) he resigned, and waked the entire distance to Bangor, reading law as before. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Oldham, working hard, frequently walking to Bangor, twelve miles, in the morning to attend Court, and returning in the same manner at night. He could walk from Bangor to Paris, Me., in a day and a half, but his greatest day's walk was eighty miles in twenty-six hours.

W. W. Hollister, the wealthy stock raiser of Monterey county, Cal., left Otto for the Golden State twenty years ago, driving with him eight hundred sheep. His neighbors thought he was insane to enter upon such a foolhardy undertaking; but he persisted, and after being a year upon the road and enduring all manner of hardships, he finally reached California with three hundred sheep remaining out of his original flock. By care and good management, each one of these three hundred sheep netted $1,000 before it died, or a total of $300,000. This sum has since been increased to $3,000,000, his estimated wealth at present.

MRS. MARY A. Fletcher and Miss Mary Fletcher have given $50,000 to Burlington, Vt., for a public library, to be called the "Fletcher Free Library."

Rev. Henry A. Nelson, formerly of Auburn, N. Y., and now of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, is chosen to the Presidency of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. John P. Gulliver.

Prince Macao, a Japanese daimio of the first class, sent by his sovereign for the purpose, is at present, says the "Independance *Belge*, learning the art of printing at the State printing office at the Hague, and works diligently at the case several hours every day.

Importance of Healthy Blood.

Every drop of blood that circulates through the veins eventually becomes a solid particle of the body. Flesh, bone and muscle are merely solidified blood, and upon the quality of the blood depends the condition of the whole physical system. Unless the liquid material by which the human substance is renewed and sustained is pure and nutritious it is impossible that the body can be healthy and strong. One of the most important properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is that of improving the condition of the vital fluid when infected or impoverished. Acting directly and powerfully upon the stomach, in which the manufacture of the blood is commenced, and upon the liver which secrets a fluid next in importance to the stream of life itself, this powerful vegetable tonic and depurent has an immense indirect influence upon the circulation. Hence the extraordinary cures wrought by the Bitters in cases of general debility, malarious fevers, rheumatism, biliousness, constipation, &c.

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Chartered in 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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JOHN WANAMAKER,
N. H. WANAMAKER,
PHILADELPHIA

WM. HUGHES, formerly of Pittsburgh, in charge of Customs Sales Department.

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HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
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Willard School,
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.
The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.
For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Rooms and Music Store.
Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., Principal.
TTHS

NEWELL INSTITUTE.
LADIES' DIVISION—255 Penn Avenue,
BOYS' DIVISION — 47 Seventh Street.
This well known Institute will Re-Open on MONDAY, September 1st. For terms, &c., see Circulars at the Music and Book Stores. A most efficient corps of Teachers, both male and female, has been secured, in the hands of Mr. J. R. Newell.
The city rooms of No. 47 Seventh street are now being fitted up for the Boys' Division.
Applications received from September 1st at No. 255 Penn avenue.
J. R. NEWELL, Principal.

Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass.
OPEN SEPT. 8th, 1873.
A Scientific School, especially arranged to fit for admission to the Mass. Institute of Technology and like institutions, with ample Chemical and Physic l Laboratories for practical and drawing rooms for instruction in Mechanical and Free hand Drawing. Refer to the President of Institute of Technology. For circular and full information, address DR. EPHRAIM CUTTER, Secretary, Woburn, Mass. WS

Mass. Institute of Technology.
For Catalogue and June Entrance Examination Papers, address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary Boston, Mass.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

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BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 18, 1873.

We have no change to report in the local market. Money continues dull and no pressing demands from reliable parties. During the settlement of Clearing House balances, there was some inquiry for Eastern exchange, which would indicate that the banks have most of their money at home. With the wool and oil shipments to the East this cannot continue long. Of the Eastern market a New York letter says:

"The stock speculation made a further important advance to-day, particularly for the Vanderbilt stocks, of which Lake Shore and Telegraph were the features. There were also orders to buy the former from Chicago, where Commodore Vanderbilt, with Mr. Augustus Schell and James H. Banker are now resting after having passed over and examined the road. The friends of the Commodore here predict an equalization in the early future of the market prices of the stocks of the Lake Shore and N. Y. Central, claiming that the former being under the Vanderbilt management and paying the same dividends should sell nearly if not quite so high. After the Vanderbilts came Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Ohio, Northwestern, Wabash, and Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central were all more active; Pacific Mail and Erie were exceptionally weak on account of reasons not affecting the general market. In Union Pacific there are signs of an upward movement, a new pool being reported. In Northwestern common, too, there is said to be, now that the Gould people have been shaken out, a purpose to carry the stock up. In the miscellaneous Canton was strong."

—The following case, brought as a test case, is a novel legal question, arising out of the robbery of the Hartford bank:

"Suits vs. Saratoga County National bank. Action to recover for bonds deposited with defendant. The complaint alleges that plaintiff, about six years since, desiring to have a credit with defendant, to be able to procure the discount of notes, without procuring the indorsement of third parties, and to overdraw to a limited extent his amount of deposit with the defendant, deposited as collateral security with said bank $5,000 in 5-20 bonds; that defendant received the same, agreeing to return them to plaintiff on demand, provided that defendant at each time had no claim against plaintiff by reason of said credit discounting or overdrawing; that defendant negligently and carelessly kept said bonds and did not return them to plaintiff when duly demanded so to do; that plaintiff is not in any way indebted to said bank. . . . Defendant denies that said bonds were deposited as plaintiff's collateral, but alleges that they were left with defendant's cashier for safe keeping at plaintiff's risk; that in October, 1872, and that plaintiff never drew checks upon said bank otherwise than upon funds specifically deposited for that purpose. The decision in this case will be anxiously awaited, as many of the losers by said robbery propose to bring similar actions against the bank, should plaintiff recover."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881		119¾
1882		119¾
1864		117¾
1865		118¾
1865, new		118¾
1867		117¾
1868		118¾
10-40s		114¾
New 5s		115¾
Gold		112¾
Currency 6s		114¾
Tenn. 6ses, old		81
Tennessee, new		80¾
South Carolinas, July		14
North Carolinas, old		27
North Carolinas, new		15
Missouris		93

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116
United States 6s, 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	118¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Pacific's	114¾

—The banking community were this morning painfully surprised by the announcement of the death of Robert A. Arthurs, of the Citizens' National bank. The very picture of good health and manliness, and having just attained his majority, it seemed that a long life of happiness and usefulness stretched out before him; a universal favorite with all who were brought in contact with him in either business or social relations, the news of his sudden death strikes with startling suddenness.

With a life here as nearly blameless as is given to mortal man to lead, a record clean from any impure spot and bright with the exercise of an open handed charity, followed from this world by the sorrowing regrets of all who knew him, we may be sure of a brighter future for him in the world to come.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &, at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 18, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115⅞	116	115⅝	116	115⅞	116
Carton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Teleg'ph	89¾	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	89¾
Quick Silver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	38¾	37¾	38¾	38	38	38
Adams Express	....	....	....	94½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	63⅝	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	49½	....	....
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Sou. bern	....	....	....	91¾	92¾	91
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Rock Isl'd	71¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Pitts. Ft. Wayne and W.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
St. Paul pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¼	40¾	41
Union Pacific	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Chicago and Alton	....	....	100½	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. & Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	128	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C., C. and I. C.	32¾	32¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	....
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 82 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54¼	Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Reading	39¾	Pennsylvania receipts	54
United Companies	121¾	Pittsburgh 5s	72
Northern Central	92½	Lehigh 6s	92½
Lehigh Valley	61¾	Central Transport'n	47¾
Empire Transport'n	56		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 18, 1873.

REMARKS—We feel inclined to make our remarks brief. There are absolutely no changes in prices worthy of special mention. We may here remark, however, that all present indications point to an early revival of trade.

The following are the rulings of the market, the prices being wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—No old crop in market; new $3 00@4 50 per bbl. Receipts 81 bbls.

ASHES—We quote common soda ash at 4½c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4½c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES—M. $9; XX $10; Porter $10; India ale $11 ₰ bbl; Russ English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $44; bbls, 40 gals, $44; hhds, 60 gals, $66.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c ₰ gallon, as to quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans, ₰ doz, $1 60; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb wooden boxes, ₰ lb, 49c.

BUTTER—The market is slightly firmer, though prices are not quotably higher. Sales of prime to choice at 18@20c. No demand for inferior grades.

BRIMSTONE—We are reported sales at 3¼@3½ ₰ lb.

BROOM CORN—We continue to quote lots at 8¾@9c; green 5c; red top 4½c.

BRAN—Sales at $2 50@3 00 ₰ bushel for prime white navy.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 9¾c; rib sides 10½c; clear rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¾c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 19½c; mess pork, ₰ bbl, $18 00; leaf lard, in tierces, 9¾c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10¾c; refined lard, in kegs and buckets, 11¾c. Receipts bacon tierces, 35.

CHEESE—Receipts light. No change in prices. Factory at 11½@12c for round lots; jobbing lots 1c better; dairy 9@9c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5½@6c; sides 7¾@8c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's and Carey's at $12@13 ₰ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—We quote f. o. b., on cars at 15c; city 15¾@15¾c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $1 00@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 ₰ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Prices are nominally as follows: Peaches, halves, 6@6½c; mixed 5½@6c; peeled 16@18c. Apples 3@3½c. Blackberries 10@12c. Pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@7c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The ruling rates are 18@20c per dozen—the latter figure an extreme.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ₰ bbl; medium do No 1, $23; bay, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits, 50c@$2 50 additional; mackerel, $ 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 78@83c; mixed and old 40@60c.

GROCERIES—We haveto note an active trade in the Grocery line. Sugars are up another quarter of a cent per pound to-day, and market strong at the advance. We give below the lowest quotations for standard brands of Baltimore goods. Coffee's active and advancing, and selling freely at the half cent gold higher than a week ago, we mean in New York, and from latest information we can glean the market still has a strong upward tendency. Syrups are quiet, as well as New Orleans sugars. The following are the figures at which leading houses here make sales:

Coffee—Choice Rio 26c; good to prime 22¾@24c; choice old Government Java 30c; roasted, loose, 27½c; 1 lb packages, 29c.

Sugars—Refined Sugar—Cut loaf 12¾c; crushed, 11¾c; powdered, 11¼c; granulated, 11¾c; A, 11c; B, 10½c; extra 10½c; C, 10c; New Orleans, 10c; extra C, 10¼c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Delaware extra C, 9c; H. G. & Co. B, 8¾c; lower grades from 7¾ to 8¾c.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Patna, 8c; Carolina, 8¾@9¾c.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours 1,226 bbls. The market is reported fairly active, with the tendency of prices on choice western brands upwards. We do not, however, change quotations which are: PEARL MILL brands ₰ 25, $5 50; $6 25, $7 75, $7 50@7 00 ₰ bbl. The city mill rates are unchanged at $5 50@8 00@5 00 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain are light, being as follows: Oats 1,412 sacks; corn 220. No wheat, rye or barley. We have no change to note in prices, merely remarking that there is a firmer feeling in the market. We quote as follows: Wheat, red winter, $1 45@1 55. Oats—Prime mixed 43@44c; white 47@48c. Shelled corn 55c, free in elevator—ground at 58@59c on track; ear corn is in light supply at 56@57c in bulk. There is some inquiry for rye; we continue to quote at 75@80c.

HAY—The receipts are light and prices very firm. Choice timothy is fairly quotable at $20. Common to fair quotable from $15 @$18 ₰ ton. Old hay, chopped, from $32 to $38 ₰ ton. Some new hay offering, but generally heavy and green and dull sale from $25 to $28.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $4@4 25 per bbl.

HOPS—Market firm at 35@36c for 1872.

ONIONS—New in fair supply and prices lower. We quote at 60 cts@1 00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63@65c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $ 40@1 50 ₰ 100 lbs; seconds, $1 @1 40; fourths 85c; mixed chopped corn and oats $1 35 do; chopped corn $1 20.

POTATOES—Spring chickens, sell by the coop at 60@70c per pair.

POTATOES—Sales now rule the market and sell at $6 50@3 00 ₰ bbl.

PEANUTS—Per lb 5@5½c; ₰ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 4¼c ₰ lb in sacks.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz, $6; hard, do, $5.

TALLOW—5@5¾c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 93@94c ₰ per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop do $2 75; No. 3 tubs $2 50; No 2 do $3; No 1 do $3 50; sash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Todds $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 18, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts since our last report fair of through and light of way stock. Trade less active than at the first of the week, but prices much the same. Quality of stock medium and lower grades and prime stock in best demand. Advices from the East not quite so favorable; this makes the few buyers here more offish and they are talking lower prices. However, most of the stock is sold or shipped out, and owners are holding pretty firm. Following are the rates current:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔ steers, fine and smooth $6 50; extra 1,300 ℔ steers $6 25@6 40; prime 1,200 ℔ steers $5 75@6 25; fair 1,100 ℔ steers $5 25@5 50; common 1,000 ℔ steers $4 25@5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs continues light. The market is without any change in quotations worthy report. As heretofore noted, light smooth pigs, weighing from 175 to 200 lbs, are in the best demand and sell readily. Heavy hogs in fair supply and selling at about the same prices as last week. Stock pretty well sold and shipped. Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia $5 35; prime do $5 20 to $5 30; prime light hogs $5 15 to $5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep though light is considered fair for the time of week, as but few sheep are wanted toward the close of the market. The quality of the offerings are generally of the lower grades. Buyers are pretty well filled up, and but little doing in the pens to day. Following are the current rates:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 40 to $5 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 35; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 10; common $4 00 to $4 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 19, 1873.

REMARKS—The oil market is still dull, with little disposition of dealers to settle their differences of opinion as to prices, present or prospective. When this matter is happily arranged we shall make a note of it.

CRUDE.

What shall we say? Market dull, and not a single sale reported? How, then, shall we report the market otherwise than decidedly dull? The rates here are nominally 5¾@5¾c per gallon. Sales at Parker's of 3,000 bbls at $1 95 per bbl. See dispatches for further information.

REFINED.

No change in prices reported, and the market is represented as very dull. The ruling of the market is 14¾@15c f. o. b. at works, with the usual advances for small store lots.

OIL BARRELS.

No change in prices. The demand for both city and country make is active.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 18.—The *Herald* says: The markets were quiet and steady throughout the oil regions. Crude closed quiet and rather weaker for at 2 @2 62½ ₰ bbl. for spot. Oil City is quoted at $2 05 @2 10. Parker's quotes $1 90@1 95. Tidioute quiet and firmer at $1 85. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$2 07½
1,500 bbls upper road, spot.....2 05
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....2 07½
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....1 95
3,000 bbls Parker's, spot.....1 95
200 bbls Tidioute, spot.....1 85

NEW HAVEN, July 18, evening 17.—Market quiet and holders firm; demand limited. Crude in bulk ranges from 17¾@18c for July. Refined 17¾@18c; July and August 17¾@18¼c; remains of contract for 5,000 bbls September made at 18c. Cases quiet at 23c. Philadelphia delivery.—Market quiet without business; refined, 18¾c July; 18¾@19c August.

OIL CITY, July 18.—Market firm at $2 05 bid.

BOSTON, July 18.—Market quiet and dull at $1 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 18.—Market unchanged.

TIDIOUTE, July 18.—Market quiet and firm; sales at $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, July 18.—Market unchanged; spot $2 02½@2 07½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Market quiet; S. W. 18½c; crude 7¾c; sales none; cases 23c; futures, August to October, 18c.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, July 18.—Market quiet at $1 90.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Refined 18¾c; crude 7¾c, in bulk; bond 12½c. Market quiet; futures dull.

TITUSVILLE, July 18.—Market dull at $2 02½@2 05.

TIDIOUTE, July 18.—Market unchanged at $1 85.

OIL CITY, July 18.—Market $2 05@2 10.

FOXBURG, July 18.—Market nominal and unchanged.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O W	387
Lockhart & Frew	Standard O W	296
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	74
S S Duncan	Atlantic O W	315
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	1,140
Fisher Bros.	Penn O W	15
Fisher Bros.	Penn O W	236
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	71
Fisher Bros.	Eureka O W	80
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	389
Fisher Bros.	Atlantic O W	160
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W	380
B S Duncan	American O W	350
B S Duncan	American O W	1,015

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

		Bbls
Vesta O W	Peerless O W	77
Standard O W	Eureka O W	80
Sunbeam O W	Eagle O W	389
Riverside O W	Cosmos O W	160
Radiant O W	Commercial O W	1,395
Penn O W	American O W	389
Total		5,799

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 17, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	250
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	435
Braun & Wagner	Waring, F & Co, Phila	460
Warden & Onhard	Waring, F & Co, Phila	622
P Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	150
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	400
Total		1,835

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 19, 1873.

The sales of the week, as reported below, indicate an improved condition of the market for pig iron, and shows that consumers are willing to take any lots that are offered at prices below the rate at which makers of good brands of mill iron are holding. But few of the mills are ready to commence puddling, and most of them are hurrying up their repairs so as to be in readiness to start as soon as the weather will permit, or the demand for manufactured iron and nails requires. As soon as the mills are ready to work again an active demand for raw irons may be expected. The receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms, for the six months ending exceed 310,000 tons.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

600 tons gray forge red short.....$25 00—5 mos.
500 tons gray forge red short.....26 00—4 mos.
1,000 tons mottled forge.....31 50—4 mos.
300 tons gray forge.....34 50—4 mos.
280 tons No. 3 neutral.....34 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge red short.....36 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge red short.....36 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge red short.....35 50—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge red short.....36 00—4 mos.
100 tons close gray, mottled and white 37 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry.....38 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry.....39 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

1,000 tons cold short mottled.....$30 00—4 mos.
300 tons No. 3 neutral.....34 00—4 mos.
500 tons gray forge cold short.....31 00—4 mos.
200 tons mixed No. 1.....private terms
150 tons gray forge neutral.....34 00—4 mos.
100 tons extra gray forge.....37 00—4 mos.
100 tons No 2 neutral.....34 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry.....43 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 foundry.....37 00—4 mos.

Connellsville Coke.

50 tons Dunbar No. 1 mill.....$34 00—4 mos.
50 tons silvery Buffalo.....34 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, F. B. LEASKE, Jr., Clerk.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Loomis & Cl, m	1
J W Porter, m	6	Carnegie, K & Co, m	2
Everson, G & M, m	2	Lindsay & McC, m	1
Total	9		4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Reamer, m	5	Caughey & Hallinan, m	1
Total	6		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	3	Isaac Furnace, o	2
Wilson, G & Co, o	3	J Moorhead, b	2
Dilworth B & Co, m	1	Park Bros, o	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o	39	Rogers & B, o	4
Total	53		9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Wm Smith & Son, m	1	Jones & Laughlins, m	3
Total	4		

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

July 16.—The pig iron market continues in the same dull and exceedingly unsatisfactory condition we have heretofore noted. The movement is almost lifeless, and holders, Micawber like, are "waiting for something to turn up." There is no disposition, or at least no effort, to force sales, for the reason that buyers will take hold only at concessions that may be designated ruinous. We make no change in our quotations, but of course in the present condition of the market prices are wholly nominal. We quote:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No. 1	$	@$7 50—4 mos
No. 2		@$7 50—4 mos
No. 3	50 50@	—4 mos
No 4	64 50@	—4 mos
No. 5	60 50@66 50	—4 mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No 1 Tennessee	$60 50@	—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

No 1 Onondaga	$48 50@	—4 mos

BITUMINOUS IRON FOR LAKE SUPERIOR USE.

No 1 Forge, according to brand	$ 5 50@50 50	—4 mos
No 2 Forge, according to brand	45 50@45 50	—4 mos
Gray forge	@46 50	—4 mos

BLACK BAND IRON FROM WAREHOUSE.

SCOTCH.

No 1 Glengarnock	$55 50@	—4 mos
No 1 Eglinton	55 50@	—4 mos
No 1 Ayrsome	55 50@	—4 mos

AMERICAN.

No 1 Massillon	$50 50@	—4 mos
No 1 Volcano	50 50@	—4 mos

IRON ORES.

Lake Superior specular	$10 00@	½ cash,
Forsythe	9 00@	3 bbl. 4 mos

—Commercial Review.

ST. LOUIS.

July 17,—The receipts of pig iron for the week were 1,077 tons, and 5,655 tons of ore. Total receipts of pig iron since January 1, were 37,504 tons, against 44,200 tons for the same time in 1872. Shipments of pig iron for the past week were 450 tons and 640 tons of ore. We have nothing encouraging to report in regard to these markets. Trade is light, the demand small, and prices are little better than nominal. No improvement in the volume of business need be expected until after the extreme heat of summer has passed away. The furnaces are all in full blast, but it is terrible work for those who have to face the hot fires such weather as this. We continue to quote as follows:

Hot Blast Charcoal Irons—No 1 foundry, red short, $54; No 2 foundry, red short, $52; Nos 1 and 2 mill, red short, $50; white and mottled $45@50 on cars.

Cold Blast Charcoal—Nos 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, red short, $62; Nos 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, neutral, $65.

Bituminous Coal Iron, made from Iron Mountain Ore—No 1 foundry, red short, $38; No 2 do $46; No 1 mill, red short, $38; white and mottled $—; terms cash, or 60 days with interest at 10 per cent. Scotch iron $63@65.

Ores—Iron Mountain ore $ 0; Beaver Creek $8; Iron Ridge $8; Pilot Knob $8.—*St. Louis Times.*

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Only 11 cars or 180 head were received, making 3,345 head since Monday, against 4,350 head same time last week. Limited sales at yesterday's figures. Cattle sold for common to prime native steers, and 8¾@9c for Texas. Dressed beef steady at 7½@8c for City, and 9@10c for native.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,750 head, making 14,660 head since Monday, against 10,970 head same time last week. Prices barely sustained and the tendency favored buyers. Fair to prime sheep ranged from 5¾c to 6¾c, and lambs from 8c to 11c. Among the sales were the following: 1 car Canada, 82 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car do, 91 lbs, 6¾c; 2 cars do, 80 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car State, 75 lbs, 5¾c. 2 cars Jersey lambs, 63 lbs, 10¾@11c; 1 car Canada, 57 lbs, 9c; 1 car State, 75 lbs, at 10¾c, and a small lot, 52 lbs, 8c.

Hogs—Arrivals 1,500 head, making, 16,170 head since Monday against 17,770 head same time last week. None on sale alive. Dressed hogs firm at 6¾@7¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 306 head; total for the week, 6,502 head or 650 loads, against 440 cars last week. Market slow for want of stock; yards entirely cleaned out, and not sufficient sales to make a quotable market. Sales of 77 Texas steers, 917@1,133 lbs, $4 50@5 90; 51 Iowa steers, 1,060@1,109 lbs, 50@5 75; 19 Ohio heifers, 988 lbs, $5 62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 16,400 head against 12,200 head last week. Market closed firm at a slight depression on yesterday's prices. No sales reported. All offerings disposed of. Hogs—Receipts 3,400 head; total for the week 18,200 head, against 17,000 head same time last week. Market dull and only two car loads offering. Prices nominal at $5@5 20.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 18.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 red $1 04; No 2 amber Illinois $1 06. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed seller August 44¾c; seller September 46c. Oats steady; No 1, 31¾c; No 2, 33c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 60@1 70. Rye—No sales. Corn active at 58@60c. Oats held at 50@51c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 18¾c. Whisky held at 94c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Cotton dull at 18¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 15@1 20. Corn in fair demand at 58@60c. Pork quiet at $16 50@17 00. Bacon easy at 9¾@10¾c. Lard 8¾@9¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Cotton dull at 19c. Flour steady at $7 00@8 20. Wheat in fair demand at $1 02@1 30. Corn quiet at 42@43c. Oats quiet at 32@36c. Rye steady at 70c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady. Eggs easier at 15@15½c. Pork quiet at $15 50@15 75. Lard dull at 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8¾@9c; clear sides 9@9¼c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Wheat dull; No 1 red $1 02; No 2 $1 01. Corn steady at 42@43c. Oats dull at 33@36c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 18.—Wheat unchanged; No 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, $1 50. Corn dull at 53@56c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115⅞.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3@4 per cent., with large amounts offered at the lower rate.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange lower at 109¾@109⅞ for sixty days, and 111@111¼ for sight, closing steadier.

GOLD.

Gold more active at 115¾ to 116⅛, closing at 115⅞. Loans 2@4 per cent. Clearings $33,000,000. Treasury disbursements $117,000. Customs receipts $513,000. Engagements for shipment to-morrow $1,100,000 coin, and $250,000 silver bars.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and firm.

U. S. coup, '81	119¾	S 20s '67	118⅝
5-20s '62	117	5-20s '68	117⅝
5-20s '64	117¾	New 5s	118¾
5-20s '65	118⅜	10-40s	115⅞
New 5-20s '65	117⅜	Currency 6s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

State bonds inactive.

Missouri	93	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	81	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	80¾	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks quieter to day than for some days. The recent sharp advance induced realizations, but there were good buying orders in the line of 5 ₰ shares, and the offerings were well distributed without material change in prices. New favorites were brought out and higher prices made for them, while the old ones maintained to a large extent the previous advances. The chief fluctuations were Lake Shore 94¾@95¼; Pacific 28¾@28¾; Northwest 71¾@74¾; 471 Preferred and Fort Wayne 87½@88; Western Union 89¾@89¾; Pacific Mail was freely sold at 37½, closing at 38; Erie 29¾@29⅝; New York Central 104¾@104¾; Ohio & Mississippi 40¾; Chicago and Indiana Central and Panama advanced 2 ₰ per cent., with a 4¼ reaction in the afternoon; Wabash sold at 71¾ to 71¾. The market closed steady.

Canton	101	St. Paul preferred	74¾
W. U. Tel. Co	89¾	Fort Wayne	88
Quicksilver	31	Toledo & Wabash	71¾
Adams Express	94	Ohio & Miss	40¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	72	Chicago & Alton	100¾
American Ex. Co	63¾	Do preferred	111¾
U. S. Express Co	71	Terre Haute	15
Pacific Mail	38¼	Do preferred	34
Erie	29¾	Ohio and Mississippi	40¾
Do preferred	59	C., C. and C	88
Harlem	128¾	Burlington & Quincy	98¾
Do preferred	130	Lake Shore	93¾
Michigan Central	92	Panama	324
Ft. Ft. W. & C	88¾	Illinois Central	104
Northwest common	70¾	Union Pacific	28¾
Do preferred	82	Central Pacific	93¾
Rock Island	111¾	Union	81¾
New Jersey Central	103¾	Del. & Lack	102
St. Paul	53¾	Hartford & Erie	23¾
		Bankers' Bills	109¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 18, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and closing two cents below the best prices of the day;

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Khan of Khiva to Pay Two Million Roubles to Russia.

Special to New York Herald.]

TARKEND, July 9, via LONDON, July 18.—The Khan of Khiva has signed a convention to pay two million of roubles indemnity within ten years, in virtue of which he is confirmed on the throne. The Russian troops continue to occupy Kungrad, and will construct a new fort on the Oxus, near Khiva. Mr. Schuyler, Secretary of the American Legation, has returned here. He went to Khokand where he was detained several days under surveillance, and taken finally to Kurgan, where he was lodged and taken care of by the Governor, but was not admitted to see the Khan at a distance of five hundred feet. Afterwards he was detained nine days longer and was not allowed to proceed to Kashgar. He received permission to visit the southern mountains, but failed to reach them, being purposely misled by the guard, who was acting under orders. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent has been detained by the Russians at Kasala on the 24th inst.

Coronation of the King and Queen of Norway

CHRISTIANA, July 18.—The coronation of Oscar and Sophia as King and Queen of Norway took place to-day at Drontheim, the ancient capital of the Norwegian kings. There was a brilliant procession to the Cathedral, in which Prince Arthur represented the Queen of England, and Prince Waldemar the King of Denmark. The ceremony of coronation was performed by the Bishop of Bronheim.

The Revolution in Spain.

BAYONNE, July 18.—It is reported that the government has suspended the constitutional guarantees in the Basque provinces.

Don Carlos's friends entertain strong hopes of the recognition of their belligerent rights by France as soon as they gain possession of the strongly fortified city wherein to establish a seat of government.

Gen. Cabrinety was Lord in Waiting to Don Carlos.

The Cure of Santa Cruz—Application for His Extradition Refused.

PARIS, July 18.—The Cure of Santa Cruz having escaped into France, the Spanish government, through its Charge D'Affaires here, made application for his extradition as a common criminal. President MacMahon has refused the demand, on the ground that the law does not come under the provisions of the extradition treaty.

It is officially announced that the Shah will visit Constantinople on his way home.

Diplomatic Representatives Have an Audience With the Emperor of China.

LONDON, July 18.—Details are received of the audience granted by the Emperor of China, on June 29th, to the diplomatic body at Pekin. Although no notice was given of the ceremony, the streets around the Imperial Palace were crowded with people from all parts of the city to witness the arrival and departure of the foreign ministers. The Ambassador of Japan was first received, and was granted a separate interview. When he had retired the Ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and Netherlands entered in a body. M. De Vargas, the Russian Minister, said that as the Diplomatic Corps, read an address to the Emperor in French, which M. Bismarck, the interpreter of the German Legation, repeated in Chinese. Each Minister then deposited his credentials on a table in front of the throne. The ceremony soon coincided the Emperor delivered, in the Manchoo dialect, his reply to the address. Prince Kong, kneeling, interpreted the Emperor's words in Chinese. Eight hundred Mandarins in splendid costumes were present. At the conclusion of the audience the foreign ministers were escorted to their chairs with great ceremony by the members of the Bung li Yamen. M. De Geoffrey, Minister of Finance, had an interview with the Emperor at a later hour of the same day, and presented a letter of his government in regard to the Tientsin massacre. The Pekin *Gazette* says the wording of the Imperial edict according the audience is considered insulting.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, July 18.—Henri Rochefort will be sent to New Caledonia on the 31st inst.

It is reported that the Shah will return at once to Teheran, on account of an insurrection within his dominion.

A St. Petersburgh letter says that four hundred and fifty German residents of Russia have left in a body for the United States, because the government declared them liable to be enforced into military service.

BAYONNE, June 17.—Advices from Carlist sources state that the Cure of Santa Cruz has resumed his clerical robe and gone to Rome to ask forgiveness of the Pope.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Rylands gave notice that when the civil service estimates come up he should move a vote to should move to throw out the appropriation for building a house for the British Minister at Washington.

The gazetteer announces that the Queen has given her consent to the marriage of Prince Alfred and Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna.

BERLIN, July 18.—Captain Eyssendreher has been appointed naval attache of the German Legation at Washington.

LONDON, July 18.—The friends of Edward Miall, founder and editor of the *Non Conformist*, gave him a reception at the Crystal Palace this evening, and presented him with a purse of twenty thousand pounds.

LONDON, July 9, 5 A. M.—Alderman Solomons is dead. The condition of Lord Westbury is unchanged.

PARIS, July 18.—The Assembly will probably adjourn on the 15th instant till the 6th of November.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @93¼; for account 93¾@93⅞. American securities —5-20s, 1865, 93¾; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 93¼; 6s, 97¾. The rate of discount for three months bills per cent. below the bank rate. Linseed oil 33s@ 33s 3d.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes 56 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¼d; Orleans 9¼; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 8,000 bales; July delivery from New Orleans 9⅛d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull but not lower. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report 21,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red western 10s 2d. Red winter wheat 10s. Cheese 58s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 18.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE BISMARCK—REMARKABLE UP TALK.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A correspondent of the *World*, under date of Berlin, June 29th, makes public a most remarkable conversation with Prince Bismarck, in which the Prince, after giving expression to his weariness of spirit, is made to say: "The truth is, there are not half a dozen men in Germany on our side; I mean who clearly comprehend the real meaning of the conflict in which we are engaged, and in which, notwithstanding our success thus far, I now believe we shall be beaten. The Pope does not understand it, and if he did he would change sides in a moment. The Emperor does not understand it, but he will put himself on the other side, if indeed he is not already there. The fight is the Empire against the Church. Its fight is of the State, Empire, monarchy or republic against God, and in this fight the State will be worsted at last unless it succeeds in destroying the idea of God and placing itself in His place. Men say that they must have something to worship. Well, then, let them worship the State; let it be all in all; let it take the place of family as well as of the Deity; it is to be the Deity. In two generations, if we had the field wholly to ourselves, we could so educate the people of God and of the imaginary rights bestowed on man by Him as their Creator, that the substitution of the State in his place would be effected, and the State, as in Pagan Rome, be all in all." The correspondent, giving his own impression of the spirit of the continued conversation with Bismarck, says the seminal idea of the war against the Church for liberty grew out of the belief in God, that it would be impossible to make a perfectly subservient people out of the men educated in the dogmas of Christianity, and that while all forms of Christianity were alike inimical to war against the secular State, but that of the Roman Catholic Church, for the reason that it alone was formidable. He said: "Nothing has amused me more than the protest which I have received from the Protestant Christians of England and America. They wished to crush Rome that I might crush Christianity. They praise me for my services in the cause of what they call reformed Christianity. If anything could console me for the chagrin which I foresee I am to endure for some time to come, it would be to witness the amazement of these good friends of mine when they understand the truth. But understand it they never will."

A Colorado Character.

A Colorado correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe* has come across quite a character, who is known as Judge Baldwin. He is an old settler, and has endured more hardship, and more startling escapes than fall to the lot of many men. Barnum, who was here last summer, offered him ten thousand dollars to go with him, but was indignantly refused. He has been twice scalped, and by dint of very distinct hair tonic his own method of performing that delightful operation Some take a strip off from front backwards: some a round piece off the side, some the crown, &c. Only one or two ever take the whole scalp. On the massacre three years ago, above referred to, he was attacked and fought valiantly against overwhelming odds. His ammunition giving out, he fought with the stock of his gun until it was broken, and then took of his boots and fought with them. Overpowered at last, he was left for dead, but knew of his scalp being taken out for arrow strings, and so mangled and injured that when found and cared for it was four months before he recovered. Last week, when the Utes were here, he took of his hat one day, whereat they clasped their hands and cried out, "Apache! Apache!" signifying what tribe had scalped him. "I've rid ourse, you never ain't scalp." The two tonsorial operations had left him but very little scalp, there was evidently a fine point to the remark

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—River eleven feet and falling. Arrived—Nashville, Memphis. Departed—Andes, Wheeling. Weather hot and cooler.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—River falling, with scant six feet in the canal, and four feet in the Indian chute Arrived—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Nail City and barges, Wheeling. Departed—Lawrence, Memphis. Weather not so sultry as yesterday.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 18.—Cloudy all day with a fine rain and some wind this evening. River has fallen ten inches. Mercury 80 to 93. Port list—Up —Fayette, Geo. Roberts and Quicksteps. Down—Courier, Mary Ament, Rose Hite and H. N. Miller. Business very dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 18.—Arrived—Eddyville, Cairo. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo. Two feet nine inches on Harpeth Shoals. River falling slowly. Heavy rain at noon to-day; cloudy, and prospects good for more to-night.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 18.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg; Arkansas Belle, Evansville. River has fallen twelve inches. Clear and hot. Mercury 94.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 18.—Arrived—Johnston, of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Grey Eagle, Josie, Pearce; Fearless, Pittsburgh; Beaver, Indiana River; Northwestern, St. Paul; Mary Aiken, New Orleans. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Davenport, St. Paul; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Paul, Sheridan, Cincinnati; Beaver, Illinois River; DuRussey, Missouri river. River falling. Clear and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Good rain fell this afternoon, cloudy this evening and pleasant. River declining. Departed—H. C. Yaeger and Capital City, St. Louis; J. D. Perry, Cincinnati.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 18.—Cloudy and raining; therm meter 82. River falling, with three feet six inches in the channel. Arrived—F. A. Gibson from above.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, July 18.—Clear, cool and showery; mercury 81. River fell two inches. Arrived—Semmes, Jefferson. Departed—Leadville, New Orleans; Lady Lee, St. Louis; Huntsville, Jefferson.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending July 18: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week..... 14,956

Same week last year	2,343
Total receipts to date	3,256,443
Last year	2,692,736
Exports for the week	23,711
Last year	5,726
Total exports to date	2,440,007
Last year	1,821,129
Stock in all United States ports	191,190
Last year	151,741
Stock in all interior towns	30,462
Last year	9,718
Stock at Liverpool	386,000
Last year	279,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	111,000
Last year	85,000

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts 3,260 head. Market dull and prices weak but not lower; sales of good extra at $5 50@6 20, outside for a lot averaging 1400 lbs; butchers' cattle and stockers dull and unchanged; shipments 1,419 head. Hogs—Receipts 12,624 head. Market opened active and a shade higher, with liberal sales at a range of $4 70@4 85; common to fair $4 60@5 10; good to choice with a few extra $5 15@5 20; closing quiet; shipments 6,594 head.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

Excitement in the English Church Concerning the High Church Tendencies.

The last English mail brings us particulars of a remarkable meeting held in Exeter Hall concerning the high proclivities of the English establishment, from which we take the following:

A numerously attended meeting was held last evening in Exeter Hall, London, for the purpose of protesting against the introduction of the confessional into the Church of England. The meeting was called by the Church Association. The clergy was well represented, and ladies attended in exceptionally large numbers. Among the various celebrities who were unable to be present, but sent written to the secretary deprecating the system of auricular confession in the Church of England, were the Marquis of Devonshire, the Rev. Lord Dynevor, Admiral Sullivan, the Dean of Carlisle, Canon Ryle and Canon Miller.

The Earl of Shaftsbury, who presided, addressed the meeting as friends of the reformation in the Church of England and friends of further reformation in the same Church. This sentiment was received with prolonged cheering, which increased when His Lordship designated the attempt to introduce the confessional into the Church of England as a foul and wicked attack upon the integrity and purity of the Church, and assured the meeting that it was time they should express their determination to stand to the last. There was no question, he said, that they would not make, no labor they would not endure, under God's grace, rather than see the Church of England brought down to the very depths of pollution. [Loud cheers.] A petition had been prepared to which thousands numbers—the number that sat at Jezebel's table—[great cheer ing]—ceryptos of the Church of England to the Upper House of Convocation, and their prayer was that they would speedily and vehemently use of sacramental confession, and venerating the night consider the advisability of providing for the education, under the licensing of duly qualified confessors. [Hooting and hissing.] If the petition had been placed before the meeting, he assured his hearers what they would have said. "away with the unclean thing." [Renewed cheering.] It was not in a petition for the passing of a Bill of Pains and Penalties or for the removal of their Lordships from the House of Lords that the petition was presented to the Upper House of Convocation, they would not have pondered for a moment in their decision. [Cheers.] But this petition was received in a manner inconceivably hereful. It was discussed and deliberated upon in this city. There will be a re-recover, and accordingly the officer was committed to jail. It now appears that McKeever will recover, and the officer has been turned loose again. It also seems that Hofmeyer was committed without due process of law.

Pittsburgh Opera House

The Theater Comique Company will give two more performances at this house to-day, a matinee this afternoon and a performance this evening. The public have given the company a good reception and have been well pleased with the entertainment provided. There will be a full house at each remaining performance, and we advise the early securing of seats at the Opera House box office.

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After a private consultation, during which it appears that the main question at issue was the price for the land, the joint committees of the two bodies was instructed to continue their negotiations

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Michael Manning, an Irish teamster, aged twenty-one years, was drowned about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, while bathing in the Monongahela river. The body was found without difficulty, and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

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Last evening the Appeals Committee held another meeting.

The valuation of land in the Twenty first ward was fixed at the following sums: Two thousand dollars per acre on the land of John Wilson, J. F. Wilhelm, S. A. Wilson, S. Nelson, John H. Brown, Anderson Heins, Henry Brown, Joseph Spencer, Eliza McCandless, J. G. Chalfant, Joseph Hay, John Esler, William Esler, H. H. Clark, Catharine Clark, S. Shaffer and John McConnaughy.

The land of S. Chevalier, Shoenberger, Blair & Co., at $1,500 per acre. That of Jacob Harman at $1,666, J. H. Hobson at $2,000 per acre, Geo. Rowan, George McCombs, Joel Powell and Mark K. Mc combs at $3,000, James Kelley $4,000, George Wilson, deceased, $3,000, Thomas Brown, Jr., Mr. De puy's at $2,500, Ashton Hets at $1,500, East End Gas Company at $3,000, Wardrip, Frew & Co., at $2,000 per acre, Charles Lockhart's at $3,000, R. H. Emerson's at $3,000, C. Stemler's at $900, George Cook's at $1,250, Lemuel Bowman at $1,000, and C. Heis average at $6,000.

The following reductions were allowed: Wm. Spreyer, reduced $100; Moore & Brown, $5,000; Lewis Fundis, $3,000; N. Mc Clurkin, $1,000; John Wheeler, $200; George Finney, $10,000; Mr. Edwards, $1,200; John S. Miller, $2,000; Mrs A. Hoeveler, $600 per; Hoeveler & Kreuzkamp, $4,000; E. Hoevel er, $4,500.

The following claims were dismissed: T. Fence, Dithridge heirs, A. Trouber,—Stallen, S. E. Miller and Thomas Brown.

The City Gas Bills.

We give below the amount of gas consumed by the city during the quarter ending July 1st, 1873:

FROM PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY.

Public lamps	12,815,371
Diamond market	959,000
Penn's hall market	19,000
Fifth avenue market	47,100
Old City Hall	212,000
New City Hall and Court-house	1,450,000
Central lock-up	19,000
Twelfth ward lock-up	41,000
Eighteenth ward lock-up	72,000
Eleventh ward lock-up	40,000
Lower wash-house	1,000
Upper water works	99,000
Total number of feet	16,252,471
At 75 cents per M	$12,189 35
In regard to public lamps and posts	689 43
To 11,531 bushels coke at 8c	922 48
Total	$13,720 25
Amount due the Gas Company	$ 9,033 75

The amount due the Gas Company is an increase of $1,000 over the sum paid for the corresponding months of last year.

FROM EAST END COMPANY.

April	232,849 feet.
May	203,400 feet.
June	173,168 feet.
Total	610,376 feet.
Amount due company at $1 59 per M	$971 29
For gas consumed at Deputy Mayor's office	17 81
Total expenses	$989 10

FROM SOUTH SIDE COMPANY.

Cost of gas in market houses, station houses, etc., to July 1	$110 00
For gas for street lamps, 317,419 feet	1,226 10
Total	$1,336 10

SMOKED WHITE FISH.

Other Families Poisoned—One Lady at the Point of Death.

In the face of the terrible warning against smoked white fish, contained in our notice yesterday morning of a family poisoned by eating it, two other families have tried the experiment which on Center avenue was so nearly fatal.

We learned last night of thirty persons in one boarding house who ate of this fish, and were all taken violently ill, with all the symptoms of poisoning. The landlady is beyond hope of recovery.

In another boarding house seven persons are ill from the same cause. We withhold names by request of friends of the patients.

Our advice now is emphatically against fish in general and smoked white fish in particular. If the doctors will give us the reason of such dire results attending the eating of this article, we will gladly publish it. For the present it is sufficient to warn all persons against trying an experiment which may result fatally.

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage

PITTSBURGH, July 18, 1873.

	Cents.
Adams, Maggie, Cleveland, O	3
Allen, J. E., Cumminsana, O	3
Codman, John A., Allegheny, Pa	3
Dunn, David, Allegheny, Pa	3
Dolan, Anna, Baltimore, Md	3
Ferguson, J. H., Wheeling, W. Va	3
Galweed, Lizzy, Youngstown, O	3
Jones, Mollie, Brady Bend, Pa	3
Jones, Howard, Greason Springs, Pa	3
Knott, Rev. J. A., Kittanning, Pa	3
Kennedy, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa	3
McDonald, M., Dawson Station, Pa	3
Porterfield, Howard B., Emlenton, Pa	3
Scott, Henry, Newark, O	3
Wright, Wm. S., Karns city, Pa	3

J. H. SEWARD, Postmaster.

Allegheny City Property.

The City Property Committee, of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

The contract for building the proposed addition the City Hall was awarded to Trimble, McIntyre & Co., the price stipulated being $25,646.

The contract for building the new engine house on Troy Hill was let to Wm. Hazlett for $7,000.

Runaway in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning as a colored man in the employ of Mr. Gordon, of Manchester, was driving a pair of fine horses along Sandusky street, Allegheny, they became frightened at an our civil and ran in the corner of Montgomery avenue the horses ran against a telegraph pole and broke his leg. The injured horse was subsequently shot. He is said to have been worth over three hundred dollars.

Officer Hofmeyer's Case.

The physician who has been attending McKeever, the man who was recently beaten by officer Hofmeyer, does not seem to be a trustworthy prophet. He predicted that the prisoner would die from the effects of the beating, which the officer was committed to jail. It now appears that McKever will recover, and the officer has been turned loose again. It also seems that Hofmeyer was committed without due process of law.

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Last evening the Appeals Committee held another meeting.

The valuation of land in the Twenty first ward was fixed at the following sums: Two thousand dollars per acre on the land of John Wilson, J. F. Wilhelm, S. A. Wilson, S. Nelson, John H. Brown, Anderson Heins, Henry Brown, Joseph Spencer, Eliza McCandless, J. G. Chalfant, Joseph Hay, John Esler, William Esler, H. H. Clark, Catharine Clark, S. Shaffer and John McConnaughy.

The land of S. Chevalier, Shoenberger, Blair & Co., at $1,500 per acre. That of Jacob Harman at $1,666, J. H. Hobson at $2,000 per acre, Geo. Rowan, George McCombs, Joel Powell and Mark K. Mc combs at $3,000, James Kelley $4,000, George Wilson, deceased, $3,000, Thomas Brown, Jr., Mr. De puy's at $2,500, Ashton Hets at $1,500, East End Gas Company at $3,000, Wardrip, Frew & Co., at $2,000 per acre, Charles Lockhart's at $3,000, R. H. Emerson's at $3,000, C. Stemler's at $900, George Cook's at $1,250, Lemuel Bowman at $1,000, and C. Heis average at $6,000.

The following reductions were allowed: Wm. Spreyer, reduced $100; Moore & Brown, $5,000; Lewis Fundis, $3,000; N. Mc Clurkin, $1,000; John Wheeler, $200; George Finney, $10,000; Mr. Edwards, $1,200; John S. Miller, $2,000; Mrs A. Hoeveler, $600 per; Hoeveler & Kreuzkamp, $4,000; E. Hoevel er, $4,500.

The following claims were dismissed: T. Fence, Dithridge heirs, A. Trouber,—Stallen, S. E. Miller and Thomas Brown.

The City Gas Bills.

We give below the amount of gas consumed by the city during the quarter ending July 1st, 1873:

FROM PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY.

Public lamps	12,815,371
Diamond market	959,000
Penn's hall market	19,000
Fifth avenue market	47,100
Old City Hall	212,000
New City Hall and Court-house	1,450,000
Central lock-up	19,000
Twelfth ward lock-up	41,000
Eighteenth ward lock-up	72,000
Eleventh ward lock-up	40,000
Lower wash-house	1,000
Upper water works	99,000
Total number of feet	16,252,471
At 75 cents per M	$12,189 35
In regard to public lamps and posts	689 43
To 11,531 bushels coke at 8c	922 48
Total	$13,720 25
Amount due the Gas Company	$ 9,033 75

The amount due the Gas Company is an increase of $1,000 over the sum paid for the corresponding months of last year.

FROM EAST END COMPANY.

April	232,849 feet.
May	203,400 feet.
June	173,168 feet.
Total	610,376 feet.
Amount due company at $1 59 per M	$971 29
For gas consumed at Deputy Mayor's office	17 81
Total expenses	$989 10

FROM SOUTH SIDE COMPANY.

Cost of gas in market houses, station houses, etc., to July 1	$110 00
For gas for street lamps, 317,419 feet	1,226 10
Total	$1,336 10

SMOKED WHITE FISH.

Other Families Poisoned—One Lady at the Point of Death.

In the face of the terrible warning against smoked white fish, contained in our notice yesterday morning of a family poisoned by eating it, two other families have tried the experiment which on Center avenue was so nearly fatal.

We learned last night of thirty persons in one boarding house who ate of this fish, and were all taken violently ill, with all the symptoms of poisoning. The landlady is beyond hope of recovery.

In another boarding house seven persons are ill from the same cause. We withhold names by request of friends of the patients.

Our advice now is emphatically against fish in general and smoked white fish in particular. If the doctors will give us the reason of such dire results attending the eating of this article, we will gladly publish it. For the present it is sufficient to warn all persons against trying an experiment which may result fatally.

THE THIRTY-THIRD STREET BRIDGE.

Meeting of Citizens Last Night—Remonstrance and Resolutions.

A meeting of citizens, mainly propertyholders of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, was held last evening in the Howard district (Sixteenth ward) school house, in opposition to the ordinance introduced into Councils last Monday by Col. Phillips, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vacating Thirty third street, and allowing the company to erect the proposed iron bridge over Thirtieth instead of Thirty-third street, as provided for in the original contract between the city and the Railroad Company. There were about three hundred gentlemen present, all of whom took the deepest interest in the proceedings. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Joseph Dickson, who moved that Mr. C. Meyran take the chair. This motion prevailed.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

Mr. Meyran stated that, though not a resident, he was a property holder, and felt a deep interest in the matter for which the meeting had been called together. The original contract between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was as solid as could exist between man and man. But that corporation, after agreeing to erect the bridge at Thirty-third street, wants to get rid of the other contract, on the ground of its impracticability. They say the grade is too steep and that the large number of tracks at this point will obstruct the bridge. They had first cost of proposed structure will reach $300,000, and they want to throw off from one to two hundred thousand dollars. It is unfair that such a fraud should exist between man and man. But that corporation, after agreeing to erect the bridge at Thirty-third street, wants to get rid of the other contract, on the ground of its impracticability. They say the grade is too steep and that the large number of tracks at this point will obstruct the bridge. They had first cost of proposed structure will reach $300,000, and they want to throw off from one to two hundred thousand dollars. It is unfair that such a fraud should exist between man and man. But that was, that it was superb. With a marked improvement over the arrangements sometimes made for railroad dinners, the guests were given to enjoy the delicacies and substantials provided. After the eager appetites of all had been fully satisfied, the ladies formed themselves into

A MASS MEETING,

with Mrs. Raymond Papin in the chair, and Miss Johnston Secretary.

Mrs. T. J. Bigham, with a few appropriate words of a prefatory character, offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Resolved, That we hear as near the end of one of the most pleasant journeys of our lives, we halt at Scrubgrass to dine with Gregory, and say to the rest of the world that they have only half enjoyed life if they have never visited Lake Chautauqua.

Resolved, That we beg leave to suggest to all such unfortunates a start in the true direction, and that is to the Allegheny Valley to Chautauqua, in charge of our esteemed friend Col. Phillips, the officient President of said road.

Resolved, That when gubernatorial honors are again going around, we sincerely hope that Colonel Phillips may not be forgotten.

Resolved, That to the General Superintendent, Col. J. J. Lawrence, and his able assistants, Messrs. T. M. Lowry, Charles F. Dimmick, and those for insting thanks for favors received.

Mrs. Norris, in rising to second the resolutions, expressed the hope that it would not be thought strange that the ladies had taken upon themselves the pleasant duty of returning thanks for the courtesies shown them by all the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. They, however, considered these courtesies had been, in great measure, intended for them, and this was the duty of acknowledging them peculiarly their own. Besides, how did they know that, if the gentlemen were allowed a voice in the matter, they would not smuggle in some objectionable political resolutions which have no concern whatever with a excursion? She hoped the ladies would insist on their inalienable rights of suffrage and vote unanimously for the resolutions.

After the applause which followed the remarks of Mrs. Norris had subsided, the Presidentess put the resolutions to vote and they were unanimously accepted.

The mass meeting having adjourned, and the ladies declaring themselves ready to move on, the train moved off, and Scrubgrass was arrived, without accident or delay, in this city at 8:45 P. M.

The Governor and family, with his Private Secretary Major Nor